The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,256 New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
—	Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	26th Dec. 1885.
L.	Rosetta	3302	700	G. W. Brady	2nd Jan.
M.	Venetia	2736	500	A. R. Daniell	9th ,,
L.	Massilia	4911	1000	S. D. Shallard	16th ,,
—	Nizam	2736	500	G. W. Atkinson	23rd ,,
L.	Suiej	4194	800	A. H. Johnson	30th ,,
M.	Siam	3041	500	E. Ashdown	6th Feb.
L.	Peshawar	3900	900	J. C. Babot	13th ,,
—	Assam	3068	500	S. F. Cole	20th ,,
L.	Tasmania	4500	800	C. G. Ferrins	27th ,,
M.	Cathay	2953	500	T. Fairtlough	6th Mar.
	Hydaspes	2984	500	G. Scrivener	13th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1884.
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	26th Dec. 1885.
BOKHARA	2944	500	H. Weighell	9th Jan.
SURAT	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	23rd Jan.
CHUSAN	4500	800	H. Wyatt	6th Feb.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Dec. 13, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, Dec. 13, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 21th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 300, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.		
GIAVA*	3,000	400	on Thursday,	1st Jan. 1885.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	on Sunday	1st Feb. ,,
CHINA	5,000	850	on Sunday	1st Mar. ,,

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 8, 1884.

* No second class accommodation.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1884.
TITANIA	G. Donelich	4,000	600	29th Dec. 1885.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	29th Jan.
BERENICE	G. R. Verona	3,000	550	1st March.
ELEKTRA	G. Sturk	4,000	600	2nd April
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	2nd May

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
BERENICE	G.B. Verona	3,500	550	28th Dec.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	C. Bechtinger	3,500	450	12th Jan.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Dec. 1884.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. VICTORIA has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 22nd December, 1884.

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE ANNUAL CONCERT.

A CONCERT under the patronage of HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, GOVERNOR of BOMBAY, and MISS FERGUSSON, will be held in the Town Hall on the evening of FRIDAY, the 30th January, 1885, at 9 o'clock. Particulars will be given hereafter.

WANTED

AN OVERSEER for the Temporary Establishment P. W. Department, Satara District, Salary Rs. 60 per mensem with the usual travelling allowances. Applications with copies of testimonials must reach the undersigned not later than 5th January, 1885.

F. B. MACLAREN, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Satara.

19th December, 1884.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

THIS Company is prepared to GRANT POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Warehouses, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, &c For terms and particulars apply to

S. R. MODY & J. GUSTADJEE,
Secretaries and Managers,
No. 4, Parsee Bazaar-street.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!

JUST IMPORTED a fresh supply of New Season TASMANIAN JAMS, 1lb. Tin. For sale at the following REDUCED PRICES :—

Assorted Jams ..... { Rs. 3-8 per dozen Tins ; or Rs. 16 per case of 5 doz.

Strawberry and Apricot Jams ..... { Rs. 4 per dozen Tins ; or Rs. 18-8 per case of 5 doz.

Apply to

THOMAS LIDBETTER,
Apollo-street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 26th December, 1884, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on MONDAY, 29th December, 1884, at 11 a. m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 2,977 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1884, at 5 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on 1st January, 1885.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th December, 1884. Agents.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these watches to the trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DRY PLYMOUTH GIN.

TREACHER & COMPANY solicit a trial of this famed Spirit, which, from its PURITY and PALATABLE FLAVOUR, is establishing for itself a favourable reputation.

Cash Rs. 20-0 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS EVE.
ENJOYMENT FOR ALL.

TREACHER and Co's FORT PREMISES WILL BE KEPT OPEN until 7 p. m. on TUESDAY, Dec. 23, and 8 p. m. on WEDNESDAY next (CHRISTMAS EVE), and the Management beg to invite all classes of the Community to view the SPLENDID ATTRACTIONS and VARIOUS NOVELTIES at their Fort Establishment.

A LARGE CHRISTMAS TREE for the Little Ones, and an immense collection of Toys from London, Paris and Vienna will be exhibited.

TREACHER AND CO, Limited,
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

TOYS! TOYS!!

THE Largest, Choicest and most varied assortment in India. The selection contains all the latest novelties in the way of playthings for children, and all are plainly marked at exceptionally low prices.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
CUMBALLA HILL.

DOLLS! DOLLS!!

OUR MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY of DOLLS is acknowledged by all to be the most CHARMINGLY DELIGHTFUL, EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL, SWEETLY ATTRACTIVE, Collection ever witnessed, far surpassing anything hitherto attempted in India.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
CUMBALLA HILL.

MACKIE'S
EDINBURGH
SHORTBREAD.

Per tin, Rs. 2-8, 3-8, and Rs. 5-8.

KEMP & CO., Limited.
CUMBALLA HILL, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
POMMELO
BITTERS.

TONIC,
DIGESTIVE,
ANTIMALARIAL.

Per Bottle Re. 1, and Re. 1-12.

Prepared only by
KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & COMPANY'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF
IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

THE Best, Surest, and most Powerful alterative for the renovation of the BLOOD, and for the restoration of TONE and STRENGTH to the system. It quickly removes from the Blood those humours or principles which disturb its purity, directing them toward the natural Excretory Channels. It is used with great advantage for all climatic Eruptions and Affections of the SKIN, BOILS, PIMPLES, RINGWORM, &c., and for all the various diseases arising from impurities of the BLOOD. For RHEUMATISM it is unqualled.

Per bottle Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 8-8

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
UNRIVALLED SHERRIES.

CASH. Per dozen.			CASH. Per dozen.	
16	0	YELLOW SEAL A light Spanish Wine of fair quality.	16	0
20	0	EXTRA DRY PALE A light, natural, unblended Wine.	20	0
22	0	PALE DINNER An excellent Wine for general use.	22	0
25	0	VINO DE PASTO A good, genuine Dinner Wine.	25	0
28	0	OLD DRY Very superior, soft and dry.	28	0
28	0	GOLDEN A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert W	28	0
28	0	SUPERIOR FINO Old, pure, delicate, dry.	28	0
28	0	MANZANILLA Very dry and pale.	28	0
38	0	SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO Very old and choice.	38	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PRESENTATION CLOCKS.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA & Co. have much pleasure to inform their numerous customers that they have just received a large supply of

PALANQUIN OR CARRIAGE CLOCKS
of the newest and most elegant designs.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MARBLE CLOCKS.
A collection unequalled in India.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY CLOCKS,
Elegant, Fashionable, Useful.

All the above have been chosen by our Manager personally from the best manufactories of Paris and London, and intending purchasers will find with us a rare choice. The prices will be found to compare favorably with those of the best firms at home, while in quality they are at least of same standing.

Each clock is guaranteed for a term of 2 years. Carriage and Fancy clocks are fitted in a strong, well-finished Morocco Case.

Nothing could be more appreciated and suitable for

WEDDING PRESENTS AND BIRTHDAY GIFT.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

OUTSTATION REQUIREMENTS.

'XMAS STORES! 'XMAS WINES!
'XMAS FRUITS! 'XMAS SWEETS!
'XMAS CARDS! 'XMAS PRESENTS!

AND

'XMAS TOYS.

The most choice and varied selection ever before imported into Poona.

B. PHILLIPS & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
TEMPLE HOUSE,
POONA.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR

Have always on hand a good assortment of

"TOILET REQUISITES,"

comprising :

SOAPS,	PERFUMES,	POMADES,
TOOTH POWDERS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH BRUSHES,	RAZORS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
BATH GLOVES,	STROPS,	CLOTHES BRUSHES

And other articles too numerous to detail.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPIRITS IN JARS.

		Rs.	a
Scotch Whisky	(per gallon)	9	0
Irish Whisky	do.	9	0
Cognac *	do.	10	12
Cognac * *	do.	11	8
Cognac * * *	do.	13	8
Cognac * * * * *	do.	15	8
Jars	(Capacity one gallon) each	2	0
Jars	(,, two ,,) each	3	0
Jars	(,, four ,,) each	4	0
Plated Lock Taps	each	4	0

The Jars may be returned for re-filling.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO,
BOMBAY.

NEW DRESS HATS.

Best Silk Plush, Extra Quality } Tall Drab, Fine Beaver Felt ... }	Lined and finished in the best style.	Rs. 14 and 16
		,, 12 and 14
Tall Beaver Brown, the new colour		,, 14 and 16
Best Black Opera Hats (Self-closing)		,, 16

Cash Discount.—2 Annas in the Rupee *(equal to 12½ per cent.)*

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL. } BOMBAY.

M. M MODY & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS

Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers Contractors', Municipality and Railway Requisites.
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal Fire, Lift and Force and Well Pumps
Paints, Hubbuck's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil.
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather English.
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins
Cooking and Warming Stoves
Machinery Importers from England
Wholesale and Retail.
Keep always large stocks in hands.
Prices Moderate.

We have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins; Disinfecting Powder. MacDogal's and Calvert's Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose. Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch, etc., etc.

Up-country orders promptly attended.
Prices furnished on application
Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
11, ESPLANADE-ROAD.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

PORTRAITS of all sizes and descriptions executed in oils, water colour, sand black and white by thoroughly competent artists.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS
(Universally admitted to be the finest collection in the world)
Of India, Burmah, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements always available.

LISTS AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.

BRANCH HOUSES :
TALBOT HOUSE, SIMLA, AND 8, CHOWRINGHEE, CALCUTTA.

P. VUCCINO AND CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

PRIZE MEDAL BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION OF 1879.
INTERNATIONAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
PRIZE MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Studio is open daily for portraiture from 9 a. m. to 4 p.m.

Office open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. for any person wishing to make any engagement.

VIEWS of BOMBAY, AJUNTA, KARRACHI, MAHABLESHWAR, etc., etc. Also a number of Revolving Portrait Albums, Cabinet Box Albums, and more Stander Frames of different sizes.

FOR AMATEURS ONLY.

Albumenized Paper, Dry Plates, guaranteed the best in India. Necessary Chemicals of the best quality, fancy back grounds, new and second-hand, from the most competent artists, are always obtainable, as well as studio furniture consisting of Chairs, Tables, Balustrades, Stands, Rocks, Grass, imitation Carpets, etc., etc.

SOUNDY & COMPANY, LD.

PRICE LIST OF
STRINGED INSTRUMENTS
AND
INSTRUMENTS SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTY MINSTREL BANDS.

	Rs.	Rs
Half and three-quarter size Violins for Boys	12	to
Full size Violins for learners	10	to 20
Selected Copies, well tried and tested	30	to 55
Violas or Tenor Violins, Full rich toned	50	to 100
Violincellos, Best copies	from 100	to 250
Double Basses, Three Strings	from 125	to 200
French Guitars, Machine heads	25	to 80
Spanish Guitars, Machine heads	30	to 70

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF BANJOS ALWAYS IN HAND.

	Rs.	As
Seven String, Amboyna hoop, Nickel Silver rim, 26 patent Nickel adjusting screws and Nickel metal clamp to neck, Fret Finger board complete in cloth lined shaped case with clasps and lock	65	0
Seven String Solo Banjo, Nickel silver wood lined hoops and rim, 18 patent Nickel Silver adjusting screws, Ebony faced finger board with frets, Nickel clamps to neck, in cloth lined shaped case with lock	55	0
Seven string, Dobson's pattern American Banjo, Walnut hoop and Sounding board, Brass scoops and fittings, Fret finger board very fine toned instruments, in cloth lined shaped cases with lock		
Seven String Banjo, Nickel silver wood lined hoop, Brass rim, 20 patent Brass adjusting screws, walnut neck with Fret finger board		
Seven String Banjo, Brass hoop, rim, and adjusting screws inlaid finger board Machine head		
Seven String Banjo, Nickel Silver wood lined hoop, Brass rim and 14 adjusting screws, Fret finger board		
Seven String Banjo oak hoop, patent rim adjustment, 20 Brass screws and Brass ring, Fret finger board		
Seven String Banjo with oak or ebonized hoops, Brass rim and adjusting screws, inlaid finger board		
Piccolo Banjos, Brass hoop and adjusting screws, six Strings		
Tambourines, Twelve inch wood hoops painted, 12 pairs Brass jingles, Brass ring, screw adjustment, best vellum heads		
Ten inch Nickel silver wood lined hoops, 5 pairs Nickel jingles, very strong for hard work		
Professional Tambourines, very strong for knocking about, 12 inch 5 pair jingles, oak hoops, best vellum head		
Do do. do.	10	inch size
Do. do. do.	9	do. do.
Concertinas, English, Mahogany, with 48 keys, full compass, in strong box		
Rosewood, in Mahogany Box, full Compass		
Rosewood, in Mahogany Box, an extra fold to bellows, and more highly finished than above		
Best finished Rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed (*i.e.* surronded with cloth to prevent rattling), in rose wood Box, an excellent instrument		
Ditto highly finished, improved bellows, ornamented, silver-tipped studs in Rosewood Box		
Anglo-German Concertina, best finish, in strong box, with lock and key	15	0 to 40
A large stock of German Concertinas of the best make, with single or double notes, large and small sizes, at from each	8	0 to 12
German Melodiums, with 10 keys, celeste stop	16	0 to 20
Flutinas, best make with 10 pearl keys and semitones		25
Do. do. with 12 keys and semitones		30
Ocarinas, perfected kind, a great addition to a Minstrel Band	2	8 to 12
Ornithophones, a perfect imitation of a singing bird	each	1
Mouth Harmonicas, a charming musical instrument, easily learned	each	1 8 to 10
A large variety, some with bell accompaniment.		
Flutes and Piccolos, in large variety, from	4	0 to 60
Flageolets, with and without Piccolo head, from	7	0 to 20
Brass Whistles, with tipped mouth-piece, in all keys	each	0 8 to 1
Brass Cylindrical Flageolets, silver tipped mouthpiece, in perfect tune and any key	each	2
Electro Silver, Cylinder Flageolets : B. flat Rs. 3, C. Rs. 2-8, E flat Rs. 2, G. Re. 1-8.		
Nigger Bones, real Round-o'-Beef, prepared and hardened, per set		2
Castanettes, Ebony, per set		2
Triangles and Strikers	3	8 to 7
Jingles or Sleigh Bells, per set		3
Burnt Cork Paste, washes off easily with soap, yet not affected by perspiration, in tin boxes, each		0 8
Cornets, strong, useful and perfectly in tune, complete with mouthpieces and crooks	35	0 to 52
A large stock of superior finished Instruments at	75	0 to 125

ILLUSTRATED AND DETAILED LISTS FREE BY POST.

CHRISTY MINSTREL SONGS IN VARIETY.

NIGGER FARCES, JOKES AND CONNUNDRUMS.

Orders from up-country to be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

Agents in Bombay for

FRENCH'S (LATE LACEY'S) ACTING EDITION OF PLAYS.

Catalogues on Application.

SOUNDY AND CO., LD
BOMBAY.

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TO EUROPEAN PARENTS.—Children now in India requiring change combined with HOME EDUCATION of a superior character may be provided therewith by a medical man who is desirous that one or two such children should be educated with his own, by his residential governess, at his home in England, near the sea. Maternal care, on the part of his wife, and every home comfort, guaranteed. The House possesses every convenience, large gardens and farms. Terms according to requirements. Highest references given and required. Apply in the first instance for name and address to CUTLER PALMER & Co., Old Club House, Rampart Row West, Bombay.

THE QUEEN ALBUM. Views and flowers of the Riviera. Rs. 20.
THE CERAMIC ALBUM. Illustrating old China Art. Rs. 35.
THE NAUTICAL ALBUM. Exhibiting representations of the old and new classes of vessels in H. M. Navy, Foreign boats, Yachts Flags, &c., Rs. 20.
It is certain that the receptacles for portraits of dear friends and relatives which were accepted as suitable only a short time since will no longer satisfy the requirements of this art-loving age. These books are admirably got up and we have therefore no hesitation in warmly recommending them as desirable Gift-Books and Repositories of Portraits of those whom it is desired to Love and Honor.
BARTON AND COMPANY, Limited,
Church-gate-street, Fort.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

WE sell all our books at EIGHT ANNAS the SHILLING for Net Cash.
LETTS'S DIARIES for 1885.
LETTS'S DIARIES for 1885.
BEST AND CHEAP XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

	Rs. a.
"Graphic" 'Xmas Number and one Plate	1 0
Ward and Lock's Popular Law Dictionary	3 12
Kirk's Handbook of Physiology, 1884	8 12
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Cowet's Millions, 2 vols	1 4
Little Folks, vol 20	4
Ellen Middleton. Cheap edition	3 12
Tales of Three Cities	3 0
On the Fok'sle Head that Cheap edition	3 12
Bachelor's Talks	3 12
Who lived There	0 10
"London Society" 'Xmas Number	0 10
Much Darker Days	0 10
Beeton's Annual	10
John Bull's Womankind	1 4

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow-street.

TO BE LET, from 1st January next, for about six months, a desirable BUNGALOW in Marine-lines, on the west side facing the sea. Rent only Rs. 150. For further particulars, apply to
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ing manner; sometimes she would not eat, and she was always very impertinent. She was so dirty that Mrs. Sandell was on one occasion obliged to force her to wash herself. She admitted that she gave her a push and that she might have slapped her; but said the aggravation was very great. The wages were purposely kept in arrear, so that she might have a hold on the woman.

His worship said that all this would have been avoided if the accused's wages had always been paid up to date. He took two points into consideration: the first was that Mrs. Sandell admitted giving her a slap, and the second that her wages were not paid when they fell due. He had no doubt that the object in keeping her wages in arrear was to have a check on her. But still they ought to have been paid. His worship however held that the ill-treatment whatever justified the accused in leaving the infant child; but this very much diminished the sentence which he otherwise would have inflicted. He would fine the defendant Rs. 10.

THE RIPON DEMONSTRATIONS.

We have been favoured with an inspection of well-executed photographs taken by Mr. Shewshanker of the School of Art, which represent some of the most prominent features of the three days' *tamasha* held in Lord Ripon's honour in Bombay. Of these one deserving of special notice is that which portrays the scene at the Town Hall on the occasion of the presentation of addresses to Lord Ripon. The moment chosen for photographing the scene is that when Lord Ripon was about to enter his carriage on leaving the Town Hall. A pretty accurate idea can be formed from it of the enthusiastic crowd on the steps and on the road. The other photographs are views taken in the Municipal pavilion during different stages of the ceremony of the laying of the foundation stone of the new Municipal Hall. One photograph represents the thickly packed crowd which greeted the departing Viceroy opposite the Elphinstone College when the students put garlands round his neck.

THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

On Monday, December 1st in the House of Commons, which was crowded in every part Mr. Gladstone, pursuant to notice, introduced the Redistribution Bill in a speech which lasted barely three-quarters of an hour. He began by recalling the circumstances under which a fortnight ago he had indulged in an anticipation that a solution of the difficulty might be found by friendly communications between the two sides, and he was gratified, he said, to find himself now in a position to present to the House a measure on a political question of great importance and scope which was not likely to raise serious differences of opinion or great party issues. After some further preliminary remarks on the general principles by which the Government had been guided, he proceeded at once to describe the Bill as founded on a Schedule A, containing boroughs to be totally disfranchised and a Schedule B, of boroughs partially disfranchised. Premising that the general proportion of members to population to be taken was 1 to 54,000, he stated that all boroughs under 15,000 would be merged into counties, and certain rural boroughs and the peccant boroughs of Macclesfield and Sandwich would also be dealt with in the same manner.

All boroughs of between 15,000 and 50,000 would be represented by one member; the counties of Rutland and Hereford would respectively be reduced to one and two members; boroughs up to 165,000 would have two members, and beyond this line the operation of additional enfranchisement would commence. The combined effect of schedules A and B would be to extinguish 160 seats, and the six seats which had been extinguished for some years would be revived. Of the seats thus made available the counties would get 96, of which 64 are in England, and in addition to existing boroughs new boroughs would be created out of counties which would receive eight seats. As to the distribution of these, he explained that seven would be added to the metropolis, taken partly out of the home counties, and that the total augmentation of metropolitan members would be 37, but the City would lose two members. Liverpool is to have six additional members, Glasgow four, Birmingham four, Manchester three, Leeds two, and Sheffield three. As to the counties, Yorkshire is to have 16 additional members, Lancashire 15, Middlesex five, Cork five, Durham four, and Lanarkshire four. With regard to the rest, he said the Government had decided to apply to all the electoral areas of the country regarded as units exactly the same principle. Counties would be dealt with on exactly the same principle as boroughs, and every county and borough in England and Wales would be dealt with on identical lines with the counties and boroughs in Scotland and Ireland. The net result is that England will obtain six additional seats, and Scotland 12 additional seats. No change will be made in the representation of Ireland. Wales also will remain untouched. At this several members cried "O," which led Mr. Gladstone to point out that if Wales was to be treated as an integer no other principle must be applied to other parts of the country, and still greater anomalies might be pointed out which could only in fact be removed entirely by a system of equal electoral districts. Next he dealt with the division of electoral areas, and stated that as a general rule the Bill would adopt (as a means among other reasons for securing variety of representation) the system of one-member districts, with a few exceptions, such as the City of London, and existing towns between 50,000 and 165,000 population, which would continue to be represented by two members. Finally, he said a Boundary Commission had been appointed consisting of Sir John Lambert, Mr. Pelham, Sir E. Sandford, Mr. J. J. Henley, Colonel Owen Jones, and Major Hector Tulloch which was already at work, and would not complete its labours for a couple of months.

A short conversation followed in the course of which Sir J. Hay warmly complained that justice had not been done to Scotland. Mr. Craplin, Mr. Onslow, and Sir W. H. Dyke demurred to taking the second reading so soon as Thursday, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Gray, Mr. Warton, Mr. Sclater-Booth, and others spoke, Sir C. Dilke replied on various points, and finally leave was given to bring in the Bill, which was subsequently read a first time.

On the order of the day for the second reading of the Redistribution of Seats Bill being called on Thursday, Mr. Gladstone moved the second reading without remark, and Mr. Courtney, who spoke from below the gangway behind Mr. Bright, proceeded to justify his retirement from his office on account of the insuperable objections which he entertained to certain points in the Bill. He could not accept the doctrine that the responsibility of a subordinate member of the Government only began when he was called on to vote. Silence he held had its responsibility, and to keep silence under such circumstances was to materially affect the position of a member of Parliament. He objected to the Bill chiefly on account of the single member system, which he regarded as a new departure fraught with the gravest consequences to the character of the House and to the political life of the country. He contended, with much detail of illustration, that this system would fail altogether in obtaining the judgment of the people, and that under it there was no security that the majority of representatives would not be returned by the minority of the electors. This he showed was the experience of Geneva, Boston, New York, and other places, and he fortified his conclusions by the recorded opinions of Mr. J. S. Mill and General Garfield. Not only would it produce a waste of electoral power in the big towns and an economy in the counties returning a Conservative majority in the House while the Liberals were in a majority in the country, but it would lower the character of the members returned. Nothing would tend more surely to lower the composition of the House than the adoption of the one-member system. The town members would be of the vestry order, and the county members would be ratepayers' members, and there would be no "permeation," and one district of a town would be set in antagonism to another. Next he discussed the various methods of counteracting the evil effects of the single-member system, and dismissing as inacceptable the *scrutin de liste*, and leaving it to the option of each individual town, he expounded at length a scheme founded on the "one man one vote" principle, but giving to each voter the opportunity of saying to whom he would give his vote in the second and third place if it were not needed for his first choice. This he claimed amid some laughter to be workable, and more simple than a rule of three sum, and it would obtain a complete reflection of the national will and the national wisdom in which every shade of opinion and knowledge would be represented.

Mr. Gladstone commenced a brief reply by expressing his sense of the loss which the Government had sustained in Mr. Courtney's resignation, and by bearing testimony to the success of his short administrative career. As to the plan which he had recommended, he declined to be guided by the opinion of General Garfield who, though a member of the Cobden Club here, became the candidate of the Protectionist party in the States. He denied that the one-member system was an innovation or that it had in any way tended to lower the character of the House of Commons. Mr. Courtney himself, he reminded him, was a one-member man; all our municipal elections were on this principle and this system had been adopted in the electoral arrangements of all foreign States. He himself though firmly of opinion that the majority ought rule, did not hold that it should be free from all checks. But the present, he maintained, was not the time when questions of detail of this character could be most fittingly discussed, and he urged, therefore, that they should be postponed until the committee.

The Bill was read a second time without a division.

MAIN FEATURES OF THE BILL.

THE "Bill for the Redistribution of Seats at Parliamentary Elections and for other purposes relative thereto," which was ordered by the House of Commons to be brought in by Mr. Gladstone, the Marquess of Hartington, Sir Charles Dilke, the Attorney-General, the Lord-Advocate, and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, and which was then read a first time, was issued to members on Tuesday morning. The main features of the scheme are as follows:—1. The total number of members is to be increased to 670. 2. England is to have six more members than at present. 3. Scotland is to have twelve more members than at present. 4. Ireland and Wales will respectively retain their existing total number of representatives. 5. Boroughs to less than 15,000 population will cease to be separately represented, and become merged in county divisions. 6. Boroughs with less than 50,000 population will return only one member each. The county of Rutland will be similarly treated, and the county of Hereford will have only two members instead of three. 7. Boroughs with populations varying from 50,000 to 165,000, or thereabouts, will continue to send two representatives. 8. Boroughs with a population exceeding 165,000 will receive additional members in proportion to their size. 9. The 160 seats obtained by disfranchisement will be divided among the under-represented counties and boroughs in the proportion of ninety-six to the counties and sixty-four to the boroughs. The towns in England and Wales that lose their separate representation are as follows:—

Abingdon.	Guildford.	Norththallerton.
Andover.	Harwich.	Petersfield.
Banbury.	Haverfordwest	Pontefract.
Barnstaple.	Hertford.	Radnor District.
Beaumaris.	Helston.	Richmond.
Berwick, 2.	Hertford.	Ripon.
Bewdley.	Horsham.	Rye.
Bodmin.	Huntingdon.	St. Ives.
Brecknock.	Kendal.	Shaftesbury.
Bridgnorth.	Knaresborough.	Stamford.
Bridport.	Launceston.	Tamworth, 2.
Buckingham.	Leominster.	Tavistock.
Cana.	Lewes.	Tewkesbury.
Cardigan Dist.	Lichfield.	Thirsk.
Chichester	Liskeard.	Tiverton, 2.
Chippenham.	Ludlow.	Truro, 2.
Cirencester.	Lymington.	Wallingford.
Clitheroe.	Maldon.	Wareham.
Cockermouth.	Malton.	Warwick, 2.
Devizes.	Malmesbury.	Westbury.
Dorchester.	Marlborough.	Weymouth, 2.
Droitwich.	Marlow.	Whitby.
Evesham.	Midhurst.	Wilton.
Eye.	Newark, 2.	Woodstock.
Frome.	Newport.	Wycombe.

At present, excluding the vacant seats, these boroughs are represented by 40 Liberals and 34 Conservatives. In most cases they will be merged and give the name to new county divisions or districts. To these have to be added a number of places, which have been variously described as rural or peasant boroughs, but which Mr. Gladstone spoke of last night as "rural and hundred boroughs," which will find a place in Schedule I and be merged in the country representation. These are:—

Aylesbury, 2.	East Retford, 2.	Stroud, 2.
Cricklade, 2.	New Shoreham, 2.	Wenlock, 2.

To these are added Sandwich (2) and Macclesfield (2), which are to be disfranchised. Schedule One thus gives the Government from England and Wales ninety-six seats.

The Scottish boroughs which come under it are Haddington District and Wigtown District, giving two more seats.

The boroughs which will lose separate representation in Ireland are, twenty-two in number, and are as follows:—

Armagh.	Drogheda.	Lisburn.
Athlone.	Dundalk.	Mallow.
Bandon.	Dungannon.	New Ross.
Carlow.	Dungarvan.	Portaclington.
Carrickfergus.	Ennis.	Tralee.
Clonmel.	Enniskillen.	Wexford.
Coleraine.	Kinsale.	Mallow.
Downpatrick.		

The second schedule consists of boroughs now represented by two members, but which having fewer than 50,000 inhabitants, will lose one member. The following are the English and Welsh boroughs which come in this category:—

Bedford.	Exeter.	Peterborough.
Boston.	Falmouth.	Pontefract.
Bury St. Edmunds.	Gloucester.	Reading.
Cambridge.	Grantham.	Rochester.
Canterbury.	Hastings.	Salisbury.
Carlisle.	Hereford.	Scarborough.
Chester.	King's Lynn.	Shrewsbury.
Colchester.	Lincoln.	Stafford.
Durham.	Maidstone.	Taunton.
Coventry.	New castle-under-Lyme.	Wigan.
Dover.	Oxford.	Winchester.
Durham.		Worcester.

The third schedule gives the following boroughs which will have additional members:—

England.—Birmingham, total seats, 7; Bradford, 3; Bristol, 4; Kingston-upon-Hull, 3; Leeds, 5; Liverpool, 9; Manchester, 6; Nottingham, 3; Salford, 3; Sheffield, 5; Swansea District, 2; Wolverhampton, 3.

Scotland.—Aberdeen, 2; Edinburgh, 4; Glasgow, 7.

Ireland.—Belfast, 4; Dublin, 4.

The fourth schedule enumerates the new boroughs, with the number of members allotted to each:—

Aston Manor, 1.	Hackney, 3.	Rotherhithe, 1.
Barrow-in-Furness, 1.	Hammersmith, 1.	St. George-in-the-East, 1.
Battersea and Clapham, 2.	Hampstead, 1.	St. George, Hanover-sq., 1.
Bermondsey, 1.	Hanley, 1.	St. Helens, 1.
Bethnal Green, 2.	Holborn, 1.	St. Pancras, 4.
Camberwell, 3.	Islington, 4.	Shoreditch, 2.
Chelsea, 1.	Kensington, 2.	Southwark, 1.
Clerkenwell, 1.	Lambeth, 4.	Strand, 1.
Croydon, 1.	Limehouse, 1.	Tower Hamlets, 1.
Deptford, 1.	Marylebone, 2.	Wandsworth, 1.
Finsbury, 1.	Mile-end Old Town, 2.	West bromwich, 1.
Fulham, 1.	Newington, 2.	West Ham, 2.
Great Yarmouth, 1.	Paddington, 2.	Woolwich, 1.
Greenwich, 1.	Poplar, 2.	

The fifth schedule gives the contents and boundaries of boroughs with altered boundaries. The sixth schedule gives the divisions of the English boroughs, as follows, one member being assigned to each:—

Battersea and Clapham, 2.	Kingston-upon-Hull, 3.	Paddington 2.
Bethnal-green, 2.	Lambeth, 4.	Poplar, 2.
Birmingham, 7.	Leeds, 5.	St. Pancras, 4.
Bradford, 3.	Liverpool, 9.	Salford, 3.
Bristol, 4.	Manchester, 6.	Sheffield, 5.
Camberwell, 3.	Marylebone, 2.	Shoreditch, 2.
Hackney, 3.	Mile-end Old Town, 2	Swansea, 2.
Islington, 4.	Newington, 2.	West Ham, 2.
Kensington, 2.	Nottington, 3.	Wolverhampton 3.

SCOTLAND.—Aberdeen 2, Edinburgh 4, Glasgow 7.

IRELAND.—Belfast 4, Dublin 4.

The seventh schedule refers to the counties at large, and it is stated in a note that it is proposed to name the divisions after one of the boroughs in the first schedule, or some equally important place in the division, or after some well-known district within or constituting the division:—Bedford 2, Berks 3, Buckingham 3, Cambridge 3, Carmarthen 2, Carnarvon 2, Chester 8, Cornwall 6, Cumberland 4, Denbigh 2, Derby 7, Devon 8, Dorset 4, Durham 8, Essex 8, Glamorgan 5, Gloucester 6, Hants 6 (exclusive of Isle of Wight) 5, Hereford 2, Hertford 4, Huntingdon 2, Kent 8, Lancaster—Northern 4, North-Eastern 4, South-Eastern 8, South-Western 7; total for Lancaster, 23; Leicester 4, Lincoln 7, Middlesex 7, Monmouth 3, Norfolk 6, Northumberland 4, Not-tingham 4, Oxford 3, Rutland 1, Salop 4, Somerset 7, Stafford 7, Suffolk 5, Surrey 6, Sussex 6, Warwick 4, Westmoreland 2, Wilts 5, Worcester 5, York—East Riding 6, North Riding 4, West Riding, Eastern Division 6, Northern Division 5, Southern Division 8: total for Yorkshire 26.

Scotland.—Fife 2, Lanark 6, Perth 2, Renfrew 2.

Ireland.—Antrim 4, Armagh 3, Carlow 1, Cavan 2, Clare 2, Cork 7, Donegal 4, Down 4, Dublin 2, Fermanagh 2, Galway 4, Kerry 4, Kildare 2, Kilkenny 2, King's County 2, Leitrim 2, Limerick 2, Londonderry 2, Longford 2, Louth 2, Mayo 4, Meath 3, Monaghan 3, Queen's County 2, Roscommon 2, Sligo 2, Tipperary 4, Tyrone 4, Waterford 2, Westmeath 2, Wexford 2, Wicklow 2.

The eighth schedule gives the names of the boroughs reported on by the Election Commissioners of 1881, as follows:—Boston, Canterbury, Chester, Gloucester, Knare borough, Macclesfield, Oxford, and Sandwich.

An examination of the schedules brings out some interesting information as to the effect which the measure is likely to have upon the constitution of the House of Commons. The provision depriving of separate representation boroughs having a population of less than 15,000 will affect (excluding the disfranchised borough of Macclesfield and Sandwich) 103 constituencies, at present represented by 57 Liberal, 48 Conservative, and 11 Home Rule members.

BOROUGHS EXTINGUISHED.

The following is a full list of the English boroughs to be extinguished with their present representation:—

Constituency.	Liberal.	Conservative.
Abingdon	Mr. J. C. Clarke	—
Andover	Mr. F. W. Buxton	—
Aylesbury	Sir N. M. Rothschild.	—
Banbury	Sir B. Samuelson	—
Barnstaple	Viscount Lymington.	Sir R. W. Carden.
Beaumaris	Mr. M. Lloyd, Q.C.	—
Berwick	Mr. Jerningham	Capt. Milne Home.
Bewdley	Mr. Enoch Baldwin.	—
Bodmin	Hon. E. F. Leveson-Gower	—
Brecknock	Mr Cyril Flower	—
Bridgnorth	—	Mr W H Foster.
Bridport	—	Mr Warton.
Buckingham	Sir Harry Verney.	—
Calne	Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice	—
Cardigan District	Mr David Davies	—
Chichester	—	Lord Henry Lennox
Chippenham	—	Sir Gabriel Goldney.
Cirencester	—	Mr Chester Master.
Clitheroe	Mr Richard Fort.	—
Cockermouth	Mr Edward Waugh	—
Cricklade	Mr Story Maskelyne	Sir Daniel Gooch.
Devizes	—	Sir Thomas Bateson.
Dorchester	—	Mr W E Brymer.
Droitwich	Mr. John Corbett.	—
East Retford	Mr. F. J. Foljambe.	—
	Mr. F. T. Mappin.	—
Evesham	—	Mr. Dixon Hartland.
Eye	—	Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett
Frome	Mr. H. B. Samuelson	—
Guildford	—	Mr. Denzil Onslow.
Harwich	—	Sir Henry Tyler.
Haverfordwest	Lord Kensington.	—
Helston	—	Mr. M. St. Aubyn.
Hertford	—	Mr. Arthur Balfour
Horsham	—	Sir Henry Fletcher
Huntingdon	—	Sir Robert Pell.
Kendal	Mr. James Cropper	—
Knaresborough	—	Vacant.
Launceston	—	Sir H. Giffard.
Leominster	—	Mr. James Rankin.
Lewes	—	Mr. W. L. Christie.
Lichfield	—	Mr. T. J. Levett.
Liskeard	Mr. Leonard Courtney.	—
Ludlow	—	Hon. G. Windsor-Clive.
Lymington	—	Mr. E. H. Kennard.
Maldon	Mr. George Courtauld	—
Malton	Hon. C. W. Fitzwilliam	—
Malmesbury	—	Col. C. W. Miles.
Marlborough	Lord Charles Bruce	—
Marlow	—	Col. O. William.
Midhurst	—	Sir H. T. Holland
Newark	Mr. Thomas Earp	Mr. W. N. Nicholson.
Newport	Mr. C. C. Clifford	—
Northallerton	—	Mr. G. W. Elliot.
Petersfield	Mr. William Nicholson	—
Poole	—	Mr. W. J. Harris.
Radnor District	Mr. C. C. Rogers	—
Ripon	Right Hon. G. J. Goschen	—
Richmond	Hon. J. C. Dundas	—
Rye	Mr. F. A. Inderwick Q.C.	—
St. Ives	—	Mr. C.C. Ross.
Saltesbury	Hon. S. Carr Glyn	—
Shoreham	—	Sir W. Burrell, Mr. R Lodor.
Stamford	Mr. M.C.Buzard, Q. C.	—
Stroud	Mr. W. J. Stanton	—
	Hon K. H. Brand	—
Tamworth	Mr Hamar Bass	—
	Mr. J. S. Balfour	—
	Lord Arthur Russell	—
Tavistock	Mr R B Martin	—
Tewkesbury	—	—
Thirsk	—	Hon L P Dawnay.
Tiverton	Sir J. H. Amory	—
	Viscount Ebrington	—
Truro	Mr. Brydges Williams.	Sir J. M'Garel-Hogg
Wallingford	Mr. Pandeli Ralli	—
Wareham	Mr. Montague Guest	—
Wenlock	Mr. A. H. Brown	Mr. C. T. Forester.
Westbury	—	Mr. C. N. Phipps.
Weymouth	Mr. Henry Edwards	Sir F. Johnstone.
Whitby	Mr. Arthur Pease	—
Wilton	—	Hon. S. Herbert.
Woodstock	—	Lord R. Churchill.
Wycombe	Lieut.-Col. G. Smith	—

BOROUGHS LOSING ONE MEMBER.

Coming next to the second schedule, consisting of boroughs which, having less than 50,000 inhabitants, will lose one member, we find that thirty-seven constituencies are affected. They are at present represented by 42 Liberals, 17 Conservatives, and 6 Home Rulers. The following is a list of the English boroughs which come within the operation of the schedule:—

Constituency.	Liberal.	Conservative.
Bedford	Mr. S. Whitbread	—
	Mr. C. Magniac	—
Boston	Both writs suspended	—
Bury St. Edmunds	—	Mr. Edward Greene.
Cambridge	Mr. W. Fowler	—
	Mr. Hugh Shield	—
Carlisle	Sir Wilfrid Lawson.	—
	Mr. Robert Ferguson	—
Chester	Both writs suspended	—
Colchester	Mr. R. K. Causton	—
	Mr. Willis, Q. C.	—
Coventry	Mr. W. Wills	Mr. H. W. Eaton.
Dover	—	Mr. C. K. Freshfield.
	—	Mr. A. G. Dickson.
Durham	The Solicitor-General	—
	Mr. T. C. Thompson	—
Exeter	Mr. E. Johnson	Mr. H. S. Northcote.
Falmouth	Mr. R. B. Brett	—
	Mr. D. J. Jenkins	—
Gloucester (one writ suspended)	Mr. C. J. Monk	—
Grantham	Mr. J. W. Mellor, Q.C.	—
	Mr. C. S. Roundell	—
Hastings	Sir Thomas Brassey	—
	Mr. H. Ince, Q. C.	—
Hereford	Mr. Joseph Pulley	—
	Mr. R. T. Reid	—
King's Lynn	Sir W. Fiolkes	Right Hon. R. Bourke.
Lincoln	Mr. Charles Seely	—
	Mr. Ruston	—
Maidstone	—	Mr. A. H. Rose. Captain Aylmer.
Newcastle-under-Lyme	Mr. W. S. Allen	Mr. D. Hudson.
Peterborough	Hon. J. W. Fitzwilliam	—
Pontefract	Right Hon. H Ohilder	—
	Mr Sidney Wood	—
Reading	Right Hon Shaw-Lefevre	—
	Mr George Palmer	—
Rochester	Sir A J Otway	Mr Roger Leigh.
Salisbury	Mr Passmore Edwards	Captain Kennard
Scarborough	Mr W S Caine	—
	Lieut.-Colonel Stobie	—
Shrewsbury	Mr C C Cotes	—
	Mr H Robertson	—
Stafford	Mr C B M'Laren	Mr Thomas Salt.
Taunton	The Attorney-General	Mr C Allsopp.
Wigan	—	Hon A F Egerton. Mr N Eckersley.
Winchester	Viscount Baring	Mr. Richard Moss.
Worcester	Mr. T. R. Hill	—
	McIntyre, Q.C.	—

BOROUGHS WHOSE INCREASED REPRESENTATION.

Twelve English boroughs—as will be seen in the third schedule—now represented by twenty-seven, are to have fifty-three members. Liverpool is to have nine additional members, making up the number to nine; Birmingham, four additional, or seven in all; Manchester, three additional, or six in all; Leeds, three additional members, making its total up to five; Sheffield will also have 5; Bristol 4 instead of 2; Bradford, Kingston-upon-Hull, Nottingham, Salford, and Wolverhampton will each have three members instead of two, and Swansea district two instead of one. Glasgow is raised from three members to seven; Edinburgh from two to four; and Aberdeen from one to two. Dublin, Belfast are to have four members instead of two.

THE NEW METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS.

The following list of new Metropolitan boroughs, with the number of seats allotted to each, is given, as nearly as can be ascertained from the present boundaries, the population at the Census of 1831, in order to show the relative size of the constituencies:—

Battersea and Clapham—143,626, two members, parish of St. Mary, Battersea, and the parish of Clapham.

Bermondsey—54,662, one member, parish of Bermondsey.

Bethnal Green—127,006, two, parish of St. Mathew, Bethnal-green.

Camberwell—188,555, three parish of St. Giles, Camberwell.

Chelsea—88,101, one, parish of St. Luke, Chelsea.

Clerkenwell—69,019, one, the parish of St. James and St. John Clerkenwell.

Deptford—54,441, one, parish of St. Paul, Deptford, inclusive of Hatcham.

Finsbury—46,847, one, parish of St. Luke, Middlesex.

Fulham—114,811, one, parish of Fulham.

Greenwich—66,032, one, parishes of Greenwich St. Nicholas (Depford), Charlton Kindbroker.

Hackey—186,400 three, Hackney District.

Hammersmith—71,913, one, parishes of St. Peter and St. Paul, Hammersmith.

Hampstead—71,916, one, parish of St. John, Hampstead.

Holborn—82,925, one, Holborn District, St. Giles's District, Gray's Inn, Charterhouse, Furnival's Inn, Staple Inn, Lincoln's Inn.

Islington—282,628, four, parish of St. Mary Islington.

Kensington—162,924, two, parish of St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington.

Lambeth—253,569, four, parish of St. Mary, Lambeth.

Lewisham—71,702, one, Lewisham District and the parish of Lee.

Limehouse—83,600, one, Limehouse District.

Marylebone—155,004, two, parish of St. Marylebone.

Mile-end Old Town—105,578, two, hamlet of Mile-end Old Town.

Newington—127,006, two, parish of St. Mary Newington.

Paddington—107,831, two, parish of Paddington.

Poplar—156,525, two, Popular District.

Rotherhithe—84,029, one, parishes of Rotherhithe and St. Saviour, including the Clink Liberty, and St. Olave District.

St. George-in-the-East—47,011, one, parish of St. George-in-the-East.

St. George, Hanover-square—89,517, one, parish of St. George, Hanover-square.

St. Pancras—236,309, four, parish of St. Pancras.

Shoreditch—127,565, two parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch.

Southwark—62,956, one, parishes of St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark, and Christchurch, Southwark.

Strand—72,875, one, Strand District, parishes of St. James, Westminister, and Martin-in-the-Fields.

Tower Hamlets—71,350, one, Whitechapel District.

Westminster—59,837, one, Westminster District, Close of Collegiate Church of St. Peter.

Wandsworth—63,771, one, parishes of Wandsworth, Tooting Graveney, Streatham, and Putney (including Rechampton).

West Ham—180,000, two, the Local Government of West Ham.

Woolwich—75,679, one, the parishes of Woolwich, Eltham, and Plumstead.

With the exception of the City of London, which remains denuded of two of its four members, hardly any of the old districts are recognizable in the new sub-divisions. These districts were ten in number the City, Chelsea, Finsbury, Greenwich, Hackney, Lambeth, Marylebone, Southwark, Tower Hamlets, and Westminster—which in all returned twenty-two members. It is now proposed to confer on the metropolitan districts, including the City Proper, sixty-one members, or about one in 65,500 of the total population.

THE COUNTIES.

The charges will be effected in the counties by the Bill are briefly as follows:—The English counties, which are at present represented by 172 members, will by the Bill have 241. Yorkshire is to have 26 intead of 10, and Lancashire 23 instead of 8; Middlesex gains 5, Durham 4, Glamorgan 3, Chester, Cornwall, Devon, Essex, Kent, Northamptonshire, Shropshire, Sussex and Warwick gain 2 each; Derby, Dorset, Gloucester, Hants, Herts, Lincoln, Monmouth, Somerset, Staffordshire, Suffolk, Wilts, and Worcestershire 1 each. Hereford and Rutland each lose 1; the remainder are unaltered. The only Scottish counties altered in their representation are Lanark, which is increased from 2 to 6; and Fife, Perth, Renfrew, each from 1 to 2. The Irish counties are increased from 63 to 85; the chief gainers being Cork, from 3 to 7; Antrim, Donegal, Down, Galway, Kerry, Mayo, Tipperary, and Tyrone, from 2 to 4; and Armagh from 2 to 3. Carlow loses one of its two members.

MR. ESCOTT ON MR. YATES.

THE *Fortnightly Review* of December has an article entitled "Men of Letters on themselves," from which we take the following:—

It is curious that if *Pendennis* first made Mr. Yates a writer, the author of *Pendennis* should have been directly instrumental in investing the year 1838 with "the race" with which Mr. Gallenga in his seventh chapter, Mr. Yates says "it was fraught to him." The reference is to the events that led to Mr. Yate's withdrawal from the Garrick Club. Both for its interest and its taste the Garrick chapter is excellent. "The most striking portion of the club in those days was the smooking-room on the ground floor, built out over the 'leads'—a good-sized apartment, comfortably furnished, well-ventilated, and adorned by large pictures specially painted for it by Stanfield, David Roberts, and Louis Haghe." Among the *habitues* of the establishment were Charles Kemble, "Assassin" Smith, Clarkson Stanfield, Sir William de Bathe, Samuel Lover, Robert Bell, Charles Reade, Peter Cunningham, Frank Fladgate, better known as "Papa," and J. D., "most mellow of elderly topers, with all the characteristics of 'Bardolph of Brasenose'—a veteran who drank and swore in the good old-fashioned way, and who came to a sad end, poor fellow, dying alone in his Temple chambers, on a Christmas Eve, of loss of blood from an accident, while the men in the rooms below heard him staggering about and groaning, but took no notice, as they fancied their neighbour was only in his usual condition." Thackeray was the presiding genius of the place. As Mr. Gallenga has said in his concluding chapter, "Thackeray was a member but not much of a frequenter of the Athenæum Club, his preference being all for Garrick, a club better suited to the free and somewhat Bohemian, tastes and habits of those days." When Mr. Yates was first admitted to Garrick he was not eighteen years of age, and he left it he was twenty-seven, and was the cause of his leaving. The little article contributed paper long since dead, grave umbrage, scarcely passed upon it by [illegible] of smart, hurried writing. Now, as Thackeray was then twenty years Mr. Yates's senior, what one might have expected from him was, if he had been incurably wounded, silent contempt; or, if he had been merely annoyed, a sharpish caution to Mr. Yates. The article in question did not violate the sanctity of club life. It disclosed no private or semi-private conversations; it said absolutely nothing more about Thackeray than was at the time on the lips of everyone, and was, therefore, public property. Thackeray, however, very absurdly, as all cool-headed persons will think, addressed to Mr. Yates a formal letter, which, as its recipient says, was severe to the point of cruelty—being, indeed, an inexplicably bitter outburst of personal feeling, and "a censure, in comparison with the offence committed, ludicrously exaggerated." What, however, under the circumstances, Mr. Yates ought to have done is perfectly clear. Young men of twenty-seven cannot allow themselves the luxury of engaging their superiors and elders in single combat. Their business is to be conciliatory and to wait. Mr. Yates should clearly have written to Thackeray an apologetic disclaimer, assuring the great novelist that he had misunderstood the motives with, and the conditions under, which the offending article was penned; that on reading it the author recognised its impropriety, and that doing this he could only cry "Peccavi!" express his extreme regret, and throw himself on his elder's generosity. One of two things must then have happened: either Thackeray would have accepted the apology and condoned the offence, or, by refusing to do so, he would have made a graceless exhibition of churlishness, and public opinion, even the opinion of the Garrick Club, would have been with Mr. Yates. The letter which Mr. Yates prepared in draft, so far from being an apology, was a challenge, a justification of all he had originally said, and a justification by reference to instances which would have been most exasperating to Thackeray. "I took the liberty," to quote his own words, "of reminding Thackeray of some past errors of his own, not the result of a hasty occupation of an hour, but deliberately extending over a long space of time, and marked by the most wanton, reckless, and aggravating personality."

"I reminded him how, in his *Yellowplush Correspondence*, he had described Dr. Gardiner and Sir E. L. Bulwer: 'One was pail, and wor spekticles, a wig, and a white neckcloth; the other was slim, with a hook nose, a pail-face, a small waist, a pare of falling shoulders, a light coat, and a catarack of black satting tumbling out of his busm, and falling into a gilt velvit weskit.' How he had held them up to ridicule by calling them 'Docthor Athanasius Lardner' and 'Mistaw Edwad Lytton Bulwig,' by reproducing the brogue of the one and the drawl of the other, and by exhibiting them as contemptible in every way.

"In regard to the Garrick Club, I called Mr. Thackeray's attention to the fact that he had not merely, in his first novel, *Jeames's Diary*, a pseudonym of Captain Shindy, given an exact sketch of a former member, Mr. Stephen Price, reproducing Mr. Price's frequent and well-known phrases; he had not merely, in the same book, *Fitzboodle's Confessions*, a close resemblance of Wyndham Smith, a fellow-member, which was printed among the 'Sporting Snobs,' Mr. W. Smith being a sporting man; he had not merely, in *Pendennis*, made a sketch of a former member, Captain Gawtrey Calcraft, under the name of Captain Granby Tiptoff, but in the same book, under the name of Foker, he had most offensively, though amusingly, reproduced every characteristic, in language, manners, and gestures, of a fellow-member, Mr. Andrew Arcedeckne, and had gone so far as to give an exact woodcut portrait of him, to Mr. Arcedeckne's intense annoyance."

Although this letter was not sent, the spirit of Mr. Yates's actual rejoinder, approved though it was by Dickens, was scarcely more conciliatory. There is no need to pursue the details of the incident. The alternative was at last presented to Mr. Yates of apologising to Thackeray or of quitting the club. Here Mr. Yates made a second mistake. He declined to apologise, and preferred the bloom of exile. That he was in a great measure in the right ought really not to have weighed with him. Matters of this sort are practically decided not on their merits but by the prejudices and the partialities of a majority. Mr. Yates has given the facts; only a few remarks are necessary to place them in their proper perspective. The inference is irresistible that Thackeray's feelings were worked upon from outside, and that influences hostile to Mr. Yates were from the first brought to bear upon him. Dashing and successful young men of strongly defined "personality," and superabundance of animal spirits, are never likely to be popular among their elders. It also seems reasonable to suppose that there may have been critics antagonistic to Mr. Yates in the Garrick Club, of which Mr. Yates's friend, now deceased, who mentioned to Thackeray the authorship of the article which produced the mischief, was possibly one. Again, Mr. Yates's champion and adviser in the whole matter was Thackeray's rival, whom Thackeray himself, however fervently he could, as Mr. Bayn shows was the case, admire his genious, persuasive, and full of fine touches there can be no doubt that Dickens showed himself as bad an adviser as Delane, practised man of the world though he was, did upon another occasion when Dickens invoked his services as a counsellor.

It would be exceedingly presumptuous on the part of one who never had the honour of being in Thackeray's company—except, indeed, once, some thirty years ago, when the great man, coming down to West Somerset to inspect a small country house which he then thought of buying or renting, noticed him as a child—to attempt any estimate of Thackeray's character. Anthony Trollope, who on the strength of a seven years', though exceedingly slight, acquaintance with the author of *Vanity Fair*, dared to pen a monograph on him, was called to account with contemptuous severity by the surviving relatives of the object of his admiration. Some of the stories told by Mr. Yates of Thackeray are as gratuitous as anything of the kind which can be expected. There are also, as we have seen, some reminiscences of him in Mr. Gallenga's work, and a few pages are devoted to him by Mr. Payn. But they really tell us nothing. Death, the great leveller, is also the great distorter, and it is the most difficult thing in the world to arrive at anything like a complete idea of the identity of so many sided a man as Thackeray. Lord Beaconsfield, in his last novel, *Endymion*, drew him, as to Disraeli the younger he seemed to be, at full length in St. Barbe. But then Lord Beaconsfield may have travestied his original, just as we may suppose he caricatured and calumniated John Wilson Croker. Upon those who were personally acquainted with a great man gone, death produces an effect upon the moral features of their illustrious friend analogous to that which it is said to produce upon the human physiognomy. Countenances which, while the breath remained in the body, were unlovely, harsh, angular, or coarse, are traditionally supposed to be invested with a spiritual beauty and ennoblement directly the muscles, sinew, and marrow are reduced to an animate clay. It is the fashion nowadays for the moral being of a man to undergo a similar transformation. Again, what is called character is habitually invested with an unreal unity. Pope's celebrated couplet,

"Nothing so true as what you once let fall,
Most women have no character at all,"

is applicable to the majority of the stronger as well as

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 23.

THE London market seems to be just a shade firmer, Reuter's quoted rates of discount being ⅛ per cent on 3 and 3½ per cent. on 6 months' Indian Bills. Consols, however, remain as before at 99⅜, and in Rupee Paper while a decline of ⅛ is quoted in Fours a rise of like extent is noted in Fours-and-a-half. French Rentes in Paris are ⅛ higher at 109.

In the Mincing-lane markets there is no movement reported.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday, responding to the improvement in New York, closed with a hardening tendency, Americans to arrive showing a general advance of 3-32d., whilst Ginned Broach on the spot was 1-16d. higher. The sales, however, were only 8,000 bales, including 800 Surats, and private advices do not exhibit special strength. In New York ready Mid-Uplands is quoted 1-16 cent higher at 11 1-16, April shipment 7 points higher at 11·40 cents per lb. The receipts at the ports are again small, and, as we remarked a day or two ago, a continuance of light receipts for a few days will have a strong influence on the market at this particular juncture, opinions on the ultimate outturn of the crop being to a great extent in suspense. The comparison with the two previous season to date are as follows :—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Two days' receipts	29,000	47,000	51,000
Three days' do.	65,000	73,000	96,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,380,000	32,79,000	3,280,000

The market here has been very firm to-day at an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs.3 per candy, at which a moderate amount of business for export has been done, say, about 1,500 bales, made up mostly of Oomras and Broach. Quotations are :—

Good Broach, March	Rs. 228	per candy.
" Omra, "	" 196 to Rs. 200	"
" Dholleras, April	" 200 to " 201	"
" Bengal, January	" 138 to " 140	"

Sellers are still very indifferent about doing business even at these rates, which show a recovery of fully Rs. 20 per candy from the lowest point touched at the end of the monsoon, the heavy rains up-country, especially in the Khandeish and Berar districts, rendering serious damage both to quantity and quality a certainty. Supplies are quite stopped in these parts, where rain was still falling late this afternoon ; and we learn that it extends as far as Agra, where it may put the finishing touch on the already badly damaged Bengal crop. In Guzerat and Kattywar, where it would have done least damage, the fall has been, so far, insignificant.

WHEAT to-day has been very dull, and may be quoted as. 4 to as. 8 per candy lower, both on the spot and for future delivery.

LINSEED is also weak at Rs. 6-3 per cwt. ready and Rs. 5-10 for April delivery. The rains are expected to benefit hese cold-weather crops ; hence, partly, the decline. Adverse accounts from home, however, assist in the same direction.

FREIGHTS are, if anything, a shade firmer for near shipment, 21s. 3d. having been paid for wheat for Liverpool. Forward, however, the position remains unaltered, 23s. 9d. up to February and 25s. afterwards for open charter.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened weak this morning, and for Credits a reduction of 1-32d. was quoted and done ; but later on advice of the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta having advanced their rates of discount 1 per cent. induced a firmer feeling, and previous rates are again quoted, say :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 31-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7¼d.	"
Credits " "	1s. 7 7-16d.	"
Francs " "	2·05	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has shown great weakness again to-day still owing to Calcutta, and Fours have declined to Rs. 99½, at which some business is reported to have been done. Fours-and-a-half are down to Rs. 102 nominal.

SHARES are very quiet, but for Spinning mills generally unchanged. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co. are Rs. 25 lower at Rs. 4,800 for old and Rs. 875 for new. Kemp and Co. have receded to Rs. 323.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 p.ct.	7634
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	800
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	250
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250	12½	do.	5

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld. ...	1,000	500	500	Rs. 182	535
Ang. Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	116
Alliance Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	490
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manf. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	735
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	9,0 0	571	500	all ...	475
Bhownuggur Mills	9,0 0	100	100	...	35
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	965
Budnsira Manf'g. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	230
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 40	700
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	690
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	690
City of Bombay.....	600	1,000	1,000	..	790
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	370
Dhan Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,500	500	500	Rs. 37½	775
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	25	645
Golam Baba S. Co. ..	9,000	500	500	..	510
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	350
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	500	70	700
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,225
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	500	Rs. 20	515
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	668	1,000	1,000	..	815
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	400	..	455
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,340	500	500	Rs. 40	590
Jewraz Bhalloo	1, 00	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,170
Khandeish.....	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	850
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	925
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	137
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	180	3,075
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	800
Manockjee Petit's....	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,215
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	Rs. 9	220
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 65	1,440
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	680
NaigaumCottonCleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	132½
New Great Eastern	1 500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	990
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 20	637½
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,640	400	400	Rs. 10	235
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	250	62	235
Prince of Wales	1,250	500	500	..	180
...ing Company.	800	1,000	1,000	..	820
...planing.....	641	1,000	1,000	..	700
...y. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,400
	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,435
	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	740
	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	427½
	212	250	250	Rs. 10	250
		1,000	1,000	...	105
		,000	1,000	Rs. 25	20
					785
					327½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	925
Akola Press Co.	85	600	600	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	500	500	Rs. 45	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	1,260
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	330
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	560
Broel's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	200	..	195
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 45	585
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	100	..	42
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	41¼	255
Colaba Press Co.	500	1 880	1,880	Rs. 600	930xd
Dhollera P. & G. Co..	5 0	300	300	19	180
East India Press Co..	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,400
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	400	2,850
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	..	450
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40	515
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 40	305
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 74	1479
Mofussil Co.	3,135	400	400	Rs. 20	4074
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	205
Prince of W. Press ..	600	500	500	100	630
Sahapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	—	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	601
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 125	1,275
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	825

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Shahjehan, 1,035 tons, Captain A S Young, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE barque Sir Lancelot, 895 tons, Captain M McDonald, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of salt.

THE steamer Auger Head, 1,299 tons, Captain Macey, sailed yesterday for Genoa, with ageneral cargo.

THE steamer Iran, 108 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Bhownuggur, with a general cargo and 80 deck passengers.

THE steamer Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Bhownuggur, with a general cargo and 55 deck passengers.

THE steamer Clarty, 142 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Coast and Cutch with 150 deck passengers.

THE B & P S N Co's steamer Calder, 400 tons, Captain T Hughes, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 71 deck passengers.

THE steamer Ehrenfels, 1,459 tons, Captain A Fischer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo (19th Dec.) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Glade and Co.

THE A H Lloyd Co's steamer Titania, 2,011 tons, Captain G. Doucich, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr H Huber, Mr N Mullingbans, Mr G Schulz, Mr G H Withers, Mr W B Slaughter, and six deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Commilla, 549 tons, Captain J B Macfadyen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—A gentleman, Mr Batty, Mr R Pinhey, Mr and Mrs Glover and party and 259 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kerbella 1,452 tons Captain R L Turner, sailed yesterday for London via Kurrachee, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Aden—Lieut I C Arbuthnot, Captain and Mrs Snell and infant, Miss Gardin, and 126 deck. For London.—Mr A Todd.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
22	Hydaspes (s)	Servener	London, Nov. 26.
	Clarty (s)	Nacoda	Cutch, Dec. 19.
23	Ehrenfels (s).....	Fischer	Colombo, Dec. 19.
	Titania (s)	Doucich	Hongkong, Nov. 28.
	Commilla (s).....	Macfadyen ..	Kurrachee, Dec. 20.
	Teviot (s)	.....	London.
	Olympia (s)	.....	Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
22	Java (s)	Campbell ..	Persian Gulf.
23	Atmato (s)	Gordon	Genoa, &c.
	Calder (s)	Hughes	Persian Gulf.
	Shahjehan (s)	Young	Calcutta, &c.
	Kerbella (s)	Turner.....	London, &c.
	Anger Head (s) ..	Macey	Genoa.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Bhownuggur, Nacoda, to Bhownuggur.
" Iran, Nacoda, to Bhownuggur.
Barque Sir Lancelot, McDonald, to Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Titania, to Trieste, &c.
" Victoria, to Liverpool, &c.
" Commilla, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
" Ehrenfels, to Trieste, &c.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 19.

Westropp, Colonel, Pol Dept, on duty, from Sawantwari.

DECEMBER 20.

Pipon, Major, R H A, on leave, from Kirkee.

DECEMBER 22.

Snell, Captain, 13th Bombay N I, on duty, from Rajkote.
Ezekiel, Lieut, Comst Dept, on leave, from Hydrabad Sind.
Watson, Lieut-Col, Worcestershire, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Cowper, Lieut, 16th Bombay N I, on leave, from Baroda.
Low, Colonel, Dy Comsy Genl, Transport, from leave, from England.
Temple, Lieut-Col, Maywar Bheel Corps, from leave, from England.
Cotter, Captain, R A, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Fenton, Captain, R A, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Arnott, Surg-Major, from leave, from England.
Conroy, Surg, on leave.
Challenor, Captain and Adjt, R A, from leave, from Ahmedabad.

DECEMBER 23.

Hallam, Quartermaster, Leicestershire, on leave, to Jubbulpore.
Facer, Quartermaster, Manchester, on leave, from Mooltan.
Slaughter, Surg-Major, on leave, from Deolalee.
Haines, Captain, R A, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 22.

Ezekiel, Lieut, Comst Dept, on leave, to Poona.

DECEMBER 23.

Ebden, Major, 23rd Bombay N I, on leave, to Ahmedabad.
Temple, Lieut-Col, Maywar Bheel Corps, on duty, to Jeypore.
Snell, Captain, 13th Bombay N I, on duty, to Aden.
Jervis, Surg, 12th Bombay N I, on leave, to Khandalla.

MR. T. H. STEPHENS,
REGISTERED SURGEON DENTIST,
19, RAMPART ROW,
(Adjoining National Bank,)
Fees moderate. Painless extractions.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
...Y BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
... Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

...SEERVAI,
...NTIST,
...O W,
...ffice.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882, and in the matter of the KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, Limited and Reduced.

The KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, Limited, and Reduced .....Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for confirming a resolution of the above company for reducing the capital of the company from Rs. 1,20,000 to Rs. 1,08,000 was presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 17th day of December, 1884, and is now pending, and that the list of creditors of the company is to be made out as for the 26th day of January, 1885.—Dated this 23rd day of December, 1884.

MACFARLANE & EDGELOW,
Solicitors for the said Khangaum Cotton Pressing Company, Limited and Reduced.

NOTICE is hereby given that LUXOMON BAPOOJEE and PADMANABH LUXOMON have contracted to SELL to Mr. ABDOOL HOSSAIN HEBTOOLA RASUMWALLA all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses, sheds, stables, and other buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Kandawady-road in the city of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement one thousand three hundred and seventeen square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east partly by the cart of Canjee Ishtee, and partly by the property of Atmaram Bapsoba, on the west partly by the cart of Narayen Rasoowjee and partly by the properties of Nilloo Narayen and Dhurmjee Heerajee, on the north by the said Kandawady-road, and on the south by the property of Shantaram Narayen, which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 61 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 140, 141 and 141 A, and are now occupied by the tenants of the said Luxomon Bapoojee and Padmanabh Luxomon. All persons having any claims against or to the said properties either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 29, Meadow-street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 23rd day of December, 1884.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.—No. 4615.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply by contract at Bombay of MISCELLANEOUS MARINE STORES for one year from 1st April, 1885, to 31st March, 1886, or until the date of sanction of new contract for the year 1886-87, will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine at his office in the Government Dockyard, Bombay, up to noon of TUESDAY, the 20th day of January, 1885, after which hour no tender will be received.

2. It is open to tenderers to offer for the whole or any portion of the supply. On the other hand, the Government of India reserve the right of accepting such separate portion or portions of the items tendered as they may think fit.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay receipt for the amount to be deposited, or by Government loan paper duly endorsed to the Director of the Indian Marine, and be sent by registered post. Tenders forwarded in other way will not be received. Informal tenders will be rejected and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

4. Printed tender forms, and any information in connection with the contract, can be obtained at the office of the Marine Storekeeper.

5. Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Miscellaneous Marine Stores."

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.

I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 11th December, 1884.

NOTICE.—No. 4616.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply by Contract at Bombay of TONNAGE and LABOUR for LANDING SHIPPING and TRANSPORTING COAL, COKE and STORES for one year from 1st April, 1885, to 31st March, 1886, or until the date of sanction of new Contract for the year 1886-87, will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine at his office in the Government Dockyard, Bombay, up to noon of WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of January, 1885, after which hour no tender will be received.

2. It is open to tenderers to offer for the whole or any portion of the supply. On the other hand, the Government of India reserve the right of accepting such separate portion or portions of the items tendered as they may think fit.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay receipt for the amount to be deposited, or by Government loan paper duly endorsed to the Director of the Indian Marine, and be sent by registered post. Tenders forwarded in any other way will not be received. Informal tenders will be rejected and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

4. Printed tender forms, and any information in connection with the Contract, can be obtained at the Office of the Marine Storekeeper.

5. Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of Tonnage and Labour."

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.

I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 11th December, 1884.

CHUBB'S NEW PATENT SAFES.
24, 28, 31, 34 and 38 inches.
CHUBB'S PATENT WRITING BOXES.
No. 2, 15 in ; No. 3, 17 in.
CHUBB'S PATENT PAPER BOXES,
with pen-tray and inkstand.
14, 15, 17, and 18 inches.
CHUBB'S PATENT PAPER BOXES.
14, 15, 17, and 18 inches.
CHUBB'S PATENT CASH BOXES.
6, 7½, 9, 11, 12, and 14 inches.
CHUBB'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON KEY BOXES.
10 inches.
CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR PADLOCKS.
1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR PRESS LOCKS.
3, 3½, and 4 inches.
CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR SILL LOCKS.
2, 2½, and 3 inches.
CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR BOX LOCKS.
2, 2½, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR CASH BOX LOCKS.
2, 2½, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
CHUBB'S QUEEN PADLOCKS.
2½ inches.
CHUBB'S ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS,
Free by post to any part of India.

Sole Agent in Bombay,
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
47, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort.
(Few paces from the *Times of India* Office.)

SASSOON INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
(2 DOORS FROM WATSON'S HOTEL.)
FOUNDED OCTOBER, 1847.

THIS SOCIETY, established for the diffusion of scientific, literary, and mechanical knowledge, possesses a Library, containing upwards of 10,000 books to which the best new works are being constantly added. The reading-room is well, supplied with the illustrated and other papers, and all the best magazines are also provided for the use of Members.

SUBSCRIPTION :—Life Members, Rs. 150 ; ordinary Members, Rs. 6 per quarter. Visitors to Bombay are allowed the use of the Reading-room on payment of Rs. 2 per month, or 8 annas per week. Further particulars can be ascertained from the Librarian at the Institute.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

MARRIAGE.

KNYVETT—BRADDON—December 16, at Barla, Aligrah, Charis Frederick, youngest son of the lates Lieutenant, General W. J. B. Knyvett, to Amy Frances Georgina, second daughter of E. U. C. Braddon, Esq., of Troglith, Tasmania.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1884.

THE address of Mr. Forbes Adam at the annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on Monday, like the report that was presented at the meeting, covered a wide area, and in that respect it amply illustrated the diversity of the commercial interests of this city. But it is easy to see, no less in the president's speech than in the Committee's report, that the topic of paramount concern to the commercial community in this part of India at this time is the development of the railway system of the country. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce have lost no opportunity ...ving prominence to their views upon the ... They have brought them under the ... Government of India, and of the ... of the House of Commons, ... impress them upon the ... been many hours ... is by such action ...erce can best ...ercial and ...me, as ...ear ... When will the folly of ... burying treasure, and large view of their responsibilities and of their powers, and above all things to recognize that it will be their fault, as well as that of the Government, if the public policy of the country in all matters in which commercial interests are concerned fall short of their rightful claims. It is evident that in this question of railway extension there is no danger lest the Government should grow slack for want of constant reminders from the Chamber of Commerce. The records of Monday's meeting of the Bombay Chamber show how constant and watchful is the attention which is paid to it here. There are aspects of it to which the Chamber can profitably apply itself with special vigilance—that, for instance, which has a direct bearing upon the opening up of communications between the great wheat-growing districts and the shipping ports. Mr. Forbes Adam dealt appropriately with this particular phase of the question in his speech on Monday, giving a sufficient explanation of Mr. J. K. Cross's recent suggestion that those who ask for the construction of railways by the State are practically asking the Government for a bounty on wheat at the expense of English wheat-growers and Indian tax-payers. On this side of India, at all events, Mr. Cross's rebuke is superfluous. No one here asks for a railway policy like that of Khedive Ismail—a policy of over-generous enterprise at the expense of the tax-payer. The Chamber of Commerce, through its president, has taught a sounder doctrine than that against which Mr. Cross has set his face. In a country like India, with its peculiar military requirements, it is perhaps necessary that there should be railways which, looked at as investments, have little to recommend them. But the railway policy with which a Chamber of Commerce is concerned is one that will pay, and, so far as we know, it is to the promotion of such a policy that our local Chamber has limited its endeavours.

The disappointment with certain features of the Select Committee's recommendation to which expression has been given by the Chamber is natural and well-grounded. The power which it places in the hands of the Secretary of State in London to restrict the outlay within a given year may or may not be well used ; but it is a power which ought to be lodged in the hands of the Government in India, who are at least as competent to judge of the financial capabilities of the country as the Secretary of State. "The key of India, my lords, is in London," Lord Beaconsfield declared on the last occasion on which he addressed the House of Lords ; but it is possible to give a narrow and invidious application to that magnificent platitude. The "key" has been held somewhat too tightly in the matter of railway extension, as Mr. Forbes Adam no doubt felt when he complained that the power of limitation was to be left "in the hands of our old bugbear, the Secretary of State in Council." The real remedy, for the present, must be to persist in that "pegging-away" policy which the Chamber has followed hitherto, and by no means without good result. Meanwhile there is much for them to do in making the existing railway system more fully available for the requirements of trade. The Bombay Chamber have made strong representations to the G. I. P. Railway Company with a view to obtain a reduction of rates for grain. Similar representations have lately been made by the Kurrachee Chamber to the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Company, and in each case the results have been unsatisfactory. It cannot be conceded that the companies in this matter have been the best custodians of their own interests. The general rule that companies, like individuals, know their own business best must be waived in regard to some of the railway companies, who are often slow to recognize that a liberal policy is the best policy. The last word on the subject, however, has not yet been spoken. The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce significantly point to the possibility of Government intervention in order to bring down the maximum of charges allowed to a level that will prevent the present charges being levied. The interests involved in a satisfactory settlement of this question are more widespread and more important than the railway companies seem willing to recognize. As the Committee of the Chamber point out, it is every day becoming more evident that only by reducing charges to the utmost can India expect to compete successfully with other countries in supplying English and Continental consumers with wheat. For the competition is with countries whose railway system is highly developed, and whose rates are generally favourable to the producer. Until this matter has been satisfactorily disposed of, it may be difficult to give a practical answer to Mr. Forbes Adam's very pertinent question, "Why should not India export flour ?" It may be well, nevertheless, to bear in mind that the imports of flour into the United Kingdom have of late years largely increased, especially since a large overland trade in flour from Austria and Hungary has been established.

The president of the Chamber of Commerce, like a good many other shrewd men, maintains an attitude of politic reserve in regard to the silver question. There is no subject in the whole range of everyday interest upon which it is more difficult to arrive at confident conclusion. But the absence of any serious project for arriving at a solution of the problem is by no means an unhealthy sign. Time was when all sorts of schemes for dealing with the inconveniences of such a state of affairs would have been eagerly brought to the front. People seem content now with a more academic treatment of the question. The few who have enough confidence in their understanding of it to discuss it at all decline to make any definite proposal for remedying the situation ; others, who approach it with more confidence than understanding, limit themselves to the suggestion that "the Government ought to do something." The doctrine that is preached in the Bombay Chamber of Commerce is sounder than that, even if it scarcely goes beyond the modest proposition that so long as we know so little of what is going to happen in the domain of currency the best thing we can do is to wait and watch. And after all it is not only to the problem of municipal self-government that Lord Ripon's *solvitur ambulando* philosophy is applicable. Chambers of Commerce will take a step towards its solution with each effort that they make for the development of the external trade of India. There are, we all know, at least two factors in the sum that has to be worked, and the potency of one of these would diminish with every augmentation of the exports from India. Practical men can best contribute to the solution of the problem by removing every hindrance to the development of the trades of the country. A silver question of scarcely less importance than that which usually goes by the name is one to which the report of the Bombay Chamber calls attention in a striking way. ...hile specie to the extent of twenty-four ... can be absorbed in India in ...ars, with nothing to show for it, ...till remain a valid accusation ...capitalists that they are doing ...are towards stimulating the ...y. When will the folly of ... burying treasure, and of depriving realized wealth of the faculty of reproduction, be more fully recognized by the richer natives of India ?

THE shower of addresses which fell upon Lord Ripon during the last month will recall to the mind of the reader of history the memorable year in the career of the elder Pitt when "it rained gold boxes." Yet they were not so numerous that some of them cannot be singled out for special notice. Some of them, for instance, referred in grateful terms to the encouragement which local industries received at the hands of Lord Ripon's Government. This alluded principally to the Resolution of the Government of India which recommended the use in all public offices of suitable articles of Indian manufacture, in preference to those imported into the country. The policy of Government in this respect, though it met with some bantering opposition from interested parties, seems to have borne fruit. From a recent Resolution of the Bombay Government on the Stationery Department it appears that here, at least, the arrangement has worked satisfactorily. For not only has a growing industry met with deserving encouragement and support, but the department also has profited by the change. The value of the stores issued during the year 1883-84 by the Stationery Department included a sum of Rs. 18,339 on account of articles of Indian manufacture. Wherever comparative prices were available, it was found that these cost less than if they had been obtained through the India Office. The gain to Government on certain of these articles, such as different sizes of unbleached paper, thin cartridge paper, brown paper, white blotting paper, black-ink powder, and large scissors was 28 per cent. of the amount which would have been paid had these articles been obtained from England. If proper care is taken, there seems to be no reason why the savings in this and other departments should not be even more substantial in future years. The principle of preferring Indian-made articles to those of English manufacture merely for the sake of encouraging local industries would be indefensible on economic grounds ; but when the system can be worked at a diminution in cost there is everything to be said in its favour. Governments, like individuals, must buy in the cheapest market, and the obligation is not weakened when the cheapest market happens to be the one nearest our own doors.

A RUSSIAN manual prepared by Mr. Nestor-Schnurmann, and published by W. H. Allen and Co. of London, has been sent to us. Its object is to enable English students to teach themselves Russian and to induce them to face the difficulties of that language. They are informed that a mastery of numerous Russian consonants will be of assistance in acquiring a pronunciation of any other language. The man who can speak Russian can speak anything. It must be admitted that this looks like the truth as we look at a page of this little book. Mr. Nestor-Schnurmann seems to have acquitted himself very well of his task. Anyone who goes through his book, in which the Muscovite words are carefully transliterated into Roman character, will be able, no doubt, to speak and read Russian, and to pronounce anything. It is great practice for a sailor to speak of a man-of-war as a voyennoye, or to call a stately steamer a paraklot ; and it is good for an officer and a gentleman to think of himself as a potpallkovnik. The lady who should call her maid a gorr-nitsh-na-ya would find that she had acquired a new conception of the subtle harmony between sounds and that which they represent.

FRENCH POLITICS AND PARIS TOPICS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, DEC. 5.

A BOY with a pea-shooter may accomplish what a hundred-ton cannon has given up as impossible. A pebble thrown into a reservoir may make its waters overflow and begin the breach which destroys the whole. We had all expected that with the conclusion of the Tongking debate a new era in French politics would begin, and that M. Ferry and his colleagues put away, as many of us anticipated they would of a surety be, we should hear no more of a foreign policy which to our thinking could not fail to turn out ruinous to a nation situated and encompassed as the French are. But, as I reported last week, the debate went off as smoothly and favourably as the most loyal Ministerialist could in his heart of hearts desire, and to-day we read that the committee elected by the House to consider the feasibility of voting the demanded credit of forty-three millions have expressed themselves in a report to the Senate as unanimously in favour of so doing. So that what we thought a fatal stumbling block in the path of the Ministers has turned out to be a convenient and *apropos* stepping-stone. But remember on the other hand that this stepping-stone is placed in their path by the representatives of the people plausibly with the sanction and approval of their constituencies. How far this sanction and approval on the part of the nation at large really exist is, I think, shown by the signal defeat which has befallen Opportunist arms in that Burgundy which is embodied in the person of M. Paul Bert—I speak of the Avallon election which took place on Sunday last, when Monsieur Garnier, Conservative or Anti-Republican candidate, was elected by 5,541 voices, being a majority over the two Republican candidates—Monsieur Hervieu, Radical, and Monsieur Flandin, Opportunist, who together obtained a sum of 5,275 votes—of some two hundred and seventy votes. This unexpected event fell like a thunderbolt in the camp of the Opportunist party, where it is looked on as an omen of what may be expected at the forthcoming general elections—as should Birmingham return a Lord Randolph Churchill to Parliament, the effect among the Liberals on the eve of a general election in England. But Jules Ferry smiled the event away. Monsieur Hervieu was not popular, anarchistic perhaps ; you remember the recent scandals produced by the anarchists on Sunday se'nnight, for instance, at the Salle Leirs and elsewhere. Monsieur Flandin, a proprietor ; well, in these Socialistic days proprietors and landowners are not much loved. You see M. Ferry's arguments from this. But not all his arguments, and none of his smiles, could counteract the effect of M. Floquet's amendment being passed with applause on Tuesday last, a flat blow in his face. This amendment, which provides that the Senate shall in future be exclusively elected in the same way as the Chamber of Deputies, namely, by universal suffrage—thus placing the upper and lower Houses on exactly the same level, and which was passed by 267 votes against 250—is a very plain-spoken order to the Government to retire. Indeed, on Wednesday the resignation of all the Ministers in general, and of the Minister of the Interior, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, in particular, was spoken of as certain. But the deputies, no sooner was the vote passed, seemed to repent their action, and made all haste to assert that their acceptance of M. Floquet's amendment was by no means a vote of no confidence in the Government, backing their assertions by crowding in unusual numbers to an official reception of M. Waldeck-Rousseau's which happened to be given on Wednesday night. Whatever the deputies mean, however, M. Jules Ferry, like the friar in "Don Juan," will not be driven away. The *Soleil* of yesterday thus sums up the formula of parliamentary régime as professed and practised by this Minister :—"When the Chamber expresses its confidence in me, I rejoice in its vote, as it is my duty to ; when it signifies to me that I have forfeited its confidence, I take no notice of its vote, as is my right."

No ; Jules Ferry has no intention of withdrawing, and least of all M. Waldeck-Rousseau. "Sell one, fall all" is this gentleman's motto,

TELEGRAMS.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

TOR SHEKH VIA QUETTA, Dec. 10.

Sir Peter Lumsden having visited Panjdeh is expected to reach Bala Murghab to-morrow.

Colonel Ridgeway's party arrives there the day after.

Yesterday Colonel Ridgeway, accompanied by Mr. Merk, went to Killa Nau, the chief settlement of the Char Eimak Hazaras. He was hospitably received by Mahomed Khan Nizamuddaula, Chief of the Hazaras, who came out to meet him with 500 tribal horse. An interesting feature in the cortège was the great Hazara banner called Karatash, or Black Head, from the black horse-tail affixed to its top. It is unfurled only in war, or when the Chief moves out in state. The flag itself is of green and purple silk, embroidered in gold with an Arabic sentence assuring its followers of victory.

Killa Nau, which is practically independent, is a large and flourishing village. The Hazaras appear generally to be much more prosperous than their neighbours, the Jamshidis.

The sky is again cloudy, and as both the high ranges of the Tir-i-Band Turkistan and Koh-i-Baba are thickly covered with snow, the winter will soon be on us.

Kilpitkai, for us are ready, and will be sent to the place selected for our winter quarters, which will probably be Char Shamba, fifty miles west of Maimana.

The health of the Commission is good.

The people of the country are very friendly.

GREAT FLOOD AT PONDICHERRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 22.

Heavy floods have occurred at Pondicherry. The High Court has lost its eastern aisle, which is now a complete wreck. Other portions of the building are expected to fall. Many trees have been thrown down. Wheel and railway traffic are stopped, while at least several and probably many deaths have occurred. No mails were received for two days up to the 19th instant.

The correspondent of the *Madras Mail* sent the following news by the steamer Tibre, which arrived last Saturday evening :—"The rain set in and has continued without intermission until yesterday (Friday). On Wednesday and Thursday it was terrible. On Thursday night the front of the Palais de Justice fell. Whole villages have been swept away. The destruction is heartrending. All the pretty gardens and houses on the river banks are gone. I am writing in a hurry to tell you, in the hope that rich friends will help these poor people. This goes by the mail. No other communication is there, either by land or telegraph. And, alas! the rain has recommenced. This is the second flood within six weeks. At least several and probably many deaths have occurred. No mails were received for two days up to the 19th instant.

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MADRAS, Dec. 22.

The South Indian Railway has suffered very much from floods, especially at the bridges, several of which are damaged and one or two washed away.

THE ROYAL PARTY AT LAHORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Dec. 23.

A conversazione at Government House last night. The ladies of Lahore and Meean Meer were presented to the Duchess.

The members of the Lahore Municipality at the head waited on the Duke with an address which was read in the vernacular by the president. The wishes set forth, after the usual expressions of welcome and loyalty, that this committee itself was the first result of the local self-government which was inaugurated for the political advancement and education of the people of this country by Lord Ripon, and wisely and duly carried out by Sir Charles Aitchison. The city of Lahore, the capital of the Punjab, considers itself fortunate in that it has had the desire they have felt since His Highness reached India to see His Highness in this city has at length been fulfilled. The people of India have always regard a view of their Sovereign as a reservance, and they look upon his coming as a favourable omen. It never had fallen to the lot of any people to behold the Sovereign in person, but they had the good fortune to see two of Her Majesty's sons, and were [illegible] pleasure [illegible] her sons [illegible] heartily the compliments of welcome. He added: [illegible] welcome to receive an address [illegible], and hear how much the [illegible] more appreciate the recent changes [illegible] made with a view to encourage the [illegible] advancement and education of the [illegible] this country. The good order in which [illegible] is kept, and the many signs of [illegible] vement on all sides show that the new [illegible] ipality recognize the duties and responsibilities that now rest upon them. I am gratified that have had the chance of visiting the far-famed city and to become acquainted with the capital of the Punjab. I have already seen numerous cities in distant portions of this [illegible], and have been much struck with the great [illegible] ural industry of the fine manly population. [illegible] I have been I have met with the most [illegible] expressions from all classes [illegible] creeds. [illegible] vice in India has been full [illegible] interest [illegible] and has enabled me to become [illegible] the various nationalities that make up [illegible] Empire. Your expressions of unshaken loyalty and affection to the Queen [illegible] beloved mother, have shown me [illegible] faithful subjects of the British [illegible] not fail to make them known [illegible] whom no British Sovereign [illegible] and deeper interest in the [illegible] you to convey to the inhabitants my heartfelt thanks for the [illegible] me, and to assure [illegible] my visit to this [illegible] regarding the [illegible] Lord Ripon [illegible], with little [illegible] Ripon landed [illegible] anguid curiosity round the [illegible] on he left it [illegible] demonstrations [illegible] over after [illegible]

COMMERCIAL TREATY BETWEEN ENGLAND AND SPAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

An agreement has been signed between England and Spain, in which the latter country agrees to grant the most favoured nation treatment to English manufactures, when the House of Commons sanctions a further extension of the one shilling scale to thirty degrees of pure spirit in wines exported from Spain to England, instead of twenty-six degrees as at present.

THE FIRE AT WINDSOR.

The report that an infernal machine had been discovered amongst the débris of the fire at the Windsor Parcels Office turns out to be a false alarm, the supposed infernal machine being merely fishing winches.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

CAIRO, Dec. 22.

The 38th Regiment and part of the 35th have arrived at Korti.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Dec. 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray left here on the afternoon of the 20th inst.

PORT SAID, Dec. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arcot, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar coast, left here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar coast, left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with a hardening tendency. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 9-16d.
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78⅞
4½ "	79 15-16
3 " Consols for account	99⅝
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105
Bar Silver	49 9-16
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102½

Arrival.—Colombo.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, NIGHT, December 22.

10 p.m.	69·8

TUESDAY, December 23.

6 a.m.	68·1
10 a.m.	73·2
2 p.m.	78·2
4 p.m.	77·5

The P. and O. Co. have received a telegram stating that quarantine has been entirely abolished at Italian ports, and arrivals from Italy at Egyptian ports are now also free of quarantine.

At the annual general meeting of the Cotton Trade Association yesterday, the chairman, Mr. John Marshall, in moving the adoption of the accounts, gave a satisfactory review of the past year's operations. He said that no less than 1,131 arbitrations were held during the year but there were only forty-four appeals. These figures showed that the decisions of the arbitrators had given general satisfaction. People were now resorting in larger numbers to this mode of settling their disputes, which was at once rapid and inexpensive. The question of the desirability of re-introducing the Cotton Frauds Act had occupied the attention of a special committee for about two months, and their report, which was finally adopted at a general meeting, was decidedly against any legislative interference. The chairman fully endorsed the conclusions arrived at by the committee, observing that legislation in this direction would be a retrograde movement. The chairman thought it very advisable on the part of Government to institute a system of prizes with a view to encouraging cultivators to produce better qualities of cotton, instead of the inferior staples which he was sorry to say they had a tendency to grow, as they cost the least attention and trouble. Mr. Cotton, who seconded the motion, fully recognized the serious nature of the evil, which, he said, Government would find it necessary for their own protection to remove by means of the Legislature. The resolution being put was carried unanimously. Mr. Marshall was re-elected chairman and Mr. Cassels deputy chairman of the Association, with the following gentlemen as members of the Committee :—Messrs. Glade, Cassels, Fielder, Cotton, Wyer, Marshall, Stewart, Breul, and Tintner.

At the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott delivered judgment in the case of Shri Samasuangjee Soorsungjee against Joosub Hajee Ahmed and others. The plaintiff is the second son of the Thakore of Palitana, and alleged that the first defendant was appointed trustee of a special fund in his favour which his father, the second defendant, set apart for his benefit in 1878. It was arranged between the first and second defendants that the former should be entrusted with the sum of four lakhs of rupees, to be held by him in trust for the plaintiff. The first defendant [illegible] executed a trust in writing for two [illegible] rupees which he received. The plaintiff [illegible] suit prayed that the first defendant may be [illegible] to pay to him the sum of two lakhs of [illegible], with interest, and an annual payment of Rs. 500, &c. His lordship's judgment was in favour of the plaintiff against the first defendant for the sum of two lakhs, with interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum from 8th March, 1878, together with Rs. 500 per annum calculated from the same date. The first defendant was also ordered to pay the costs of the suit.

Mr. John Macpherson, formerly Clerk of the Crown, who returned to Bombay by the last mail-steamer, has resumed practice in the High Court. He has already been retained in several cases pending before the High Court.

The second section of the literary edition of Stormouth's Dictionary of the English language has been issued by Messrs. Blackwood and Sons. It gives the words from O. to Z. and valuable appendices. This dictionary ought to be at the elbow of every man who reads, writes, or thinks he under stands English.

The sanguine expectation that the Report of the Select Committee now sitting in Calcutta on the Bengal Tenancy Bill would be ready by Christmas is not likely to be fulfilled. The fullest liberty of speech is being given to the Opposition on the Committee. The earlier chapters are, of course, those which are most fought over, and once these are disposed of the work can be rapidly proceeded with; but clause by clause the revised Bill is being contested, and it is doubtful if one-fourth of the Bill has yet been disposed of. It therefore seems probable, especially with the holiday season coming on, that the final Report cannot be in the hands of the Government until towards the middle of January. Various references have had to be made to the Viceroy on important points, and doubtless when the Committee have finished their labours it will be found that considerable modifications have been [illegible] There is every intention of passing the Bill [illegible] session, even if the Legislative Council have [illegible] into April.

[illegible]SRS. GREAVES, COTTON, & Co. have placed [illegible] disposal the following telegrams which they [illegible] received from their agents :—"Dec. 22, [illegible]ggur.—Very slight rain last Saturday; not [illegible] No damage yet. Little cloudy to-day." [illegible] 5-20 p.m., Broach.—Rained heavily [illegible] raining slightly now; sky very [illegible]mage." "Dec. 22, Viramgaum.—[illegible]weather cleared. 19th and 20th [illegible]n, Ranpur, Dhollera. No [illegible]

[illegible] has re[illegible]

We understand that a memorial signed by about 5,000 of the subjects of Holkar (was sent to His Excellency Lord Ripon before his retirement. The object of the memorialists was to show that there was no foundation for the many hostile reports that had from time to time appeared in several newspapers about the administration of his State by His Highness. They pointed out that, instead of misgoverning the State as reported, he had during the long period of his rule been trying his best to promote the welfare of his subjects. Enumerating his many good acts, they drew attention to the fact that the State had been gaining steadily in wealth and population since his accession to the throne. He had established schools and colleges, and founded charitable dispensaries. He had spent money in constructing canals for the free supply of water to his subjects. He had encouraged trade by landing money to merchants at a moderate rate of interest. During years of famine he had distributed corn to his starving subjects at his own expense. He had paid considerable attention to irrigation and public works, and improved the status of the villages under his rule. The memorialists prayed for the removal of the heavy excise duties on opium which, by depressing the opium market, retarded the prosperity of Malwa.

The shareholders in the Oriental Bank Corporation will be called upon to pay the whole sum of £25 per share for which they are liable under the charter. The liquidator will probably make the first call of £10 per share on Jan. 15. The remaining £15 per share will be called up by instalments extending over a period of twelve months. It is believed that the creditors of the bank will eventually get nearly 20s. in the pound.

Considerable preparations are being made at Ripon to welcome Lord and Lady Ripon on their return from India. An address will, of course, be presented to the late Viceroy, and the programme includes a luncheon to about 800 people, a tea to the school-children and working classes, and a subscription ball.

Much surprise is expressed in "service circles" that the Admiralty do not send out armour-plated vessels as flagships to the East Indies and the Cape, as there are no ships of this class on these stations.

The diminution in the death-rate of the Indian Army has been a subject of self-gratulation on the part of the advisers of the sanitary improvements in barracks; the advocates of temperance also claim some share in the satisfactory change. *Truth* points out, however, that the short-service system must claim to exercise a most important influence on the percentage of deaths. Obviously the longer a man is subject to the trials of a tropical climate, the more likely will he be to break down.

The total amount contributed in England to the Frere Memorial Fund is, it is stated, now over £10,000, and to this will have to be added the amounts subscribed in connection with the subsidiary funds opened in India and at the Cape. The whole of the money subscribed, with the exception of about £2,000, for the statue, will be handed over to the family of the deceased statesman, Lady Frere having, after considerable hesitation, given her consent to this form of tribute to her husband's memory being adopted.

Mr. Leslie Stephen announces that he has undertaken to prepare a memoir of Mr. Henry Fawcett, by desire of Mrs. Fawcett and the family, and will be obliged if anyone in possession of materials for the biography will communicate with him at 22, Hyde-park-gate, S.W.

A correspondent writes :—Among all the suggestions for the Fawcett Memorial, there is one that strikes me as particularly fresh and good. It is to "form a fund for the publication of such papers as in the opinion of competent authorities urge some practical proposal for the well-being of the peoples of England and India, or contain some real addition to, or correction of, the current body of economic doctrine." The papers would be issued to subscribers and the public in annual volumes, to be called the "Fawcett Memorial Library." The plan would be welcomed by the large section of the public who are interested in social questions, but find that important papers are issued as pamphlets or scattered articles in the monthlies, so that it is exceedingly difficult to keep abreast of the progress of the science. If such a fund were placed in the hands of Professor Fawcett's successor in the chair of Political Economy at Cambridge, along with such assessors as the university might from time to time appoint, the public would feel every confidence in the character of the papers issued, and a permanent and lasting stimulus would be given to the development and diffusion of sound knowledge on economic subjects.

The Arabian paper *Surreya* publishes the following :—"The Sultan of Zanzibar, on hearing of the reports current in Europe concerning his country, assured the English consul that he had no idea of seeking the protection of any European Power, being convinced that England would protect him as heretofore, without his asking it; but should he want such protection, he would make application to London."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs :—"On the Russo-Persian frontier acts of brigandage are said to be increasing. The robbers are protected, it is alleged, by the Persian priesthood. The Persian Government has bought a great number of Peabody rifles, and established a cartridge manufactory at Ardaban. Special reports to the *Novoe Vremya* stated lately that there was great discontent in Khiva because of the Khan disregarding the Koran and imposing heavy taxes. Numerous malcontents have emigrated into Russian territory, where they plunder the caravans and make the country insecure. The *Novoe Vremya* advocates the Khan's deposition with a pension, and a pacific conquest of Khiva like Merv. The Government has stopped the telegrams upon this subject. The statements reported by the *Novoe Vremya* being well founded, the action of the Government is much commented on."

It is reported that the Italian flag is about to be hoisted at Zula, near Massowah. This step appears to have been originally suggested by the British Governor of Aden, who in conversation with Count Louis de Brazza, brother of the Italian explorer in the service of France, and Signor Michele Guastalla, proprietor of the Assab salt works, remarked that the Italians should occupy Berber, Zellah, and Massowah, otherwise the English Government would have to do so. This is what has since actually occurred with regard to all the above-mentioned points except Zula, and it is stated that the Italian Government have now determined to annex it, and have ordered Captain Gualterio to proceed to Zula with the despatch boat Messagero for this purpose.

It would be unjust to pronounce any definite judgment upon the action of the Trinidad authorities during the late Mohurrum festival until an official report of the disturbances has reached this country. But the attempts to defend the Government put forward from various quarters in the *Times* will (the *St. James's Gazette* says) be read by all impartial persons with surprise and pain. Even if the facts are accurately described by the writers, they do not in the least degree justify the extraordinary measures adopted by the police. Nothing but the imminent danger of a violent outbreak can excuse the use of firearms against a mob, and it is not contended by the writers on the side of the Government that such a danger existed or was even apprehended. That the Mohurrum festivities and processions are noisy, troublesome, and riotous, we can well believe; but it requires something more than this to excuse, or even to palliate, a deadly fire upon an unarmed crowd. The coolies no doubt deliberately disobeyed the orders of the police; but sixteen deaths and eighty or ninety gun-shot wounds are a penalty altogether disproportionate to the offence. It is to be hoped, for their own sake and for the credit of English rule, that the local authorities will be able to give a very different explanation of this deplorable incident.

Cholera having virtually disappeared in both France and Italy about the time the last mail left, the Sanitary Council in Egypt has decided to abolish the twenty-four hours' quarantine, which was the last Imposition at Egyptian ports. Under these circumstances the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company has been able to announce the re-establishment on its original basis of the Overland route for passengers.

The will (dated August 29, 1883, with a codicil dated January 25, 1884), of Mr. Ignatios Ralli, late of No. 39, Lancaster-gate, and of Scio House, [illegible] September 1 last, was [illegible] value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £611,000. The testator leaves his residences at Putney-heath and Lancaster-gate and all his real estate in the Piræus, Athens, to his wife, Mrs. Mary Eustratios Ralli, for life, and then to his son; and he bequeaths all the furniture, plate, books, pictures, jewellery, effects, horses and carriages at his dwelling-houses, and £20,000, to his wife; £5,000 to each of his executors; £50,000 to his daughter, Mrs. Calliope Vlasto; £50,000, upon trust, for his daughter Mrs. Harriet Ralli, for life, and then for her children as she shall appoint; £20,000 to his daughter Katherine Baroness Paul Ralli; £10,000, upon trust, for his grand-daughter, Marigo Mavrogordato; £50,000, upon trust, for his daughter Mrs. Despina Mavrogordato, for life; and then as to £5,000 thereof for his said grand-daughter Marigo, £5,000 for his grand-daughter Julia Ralli, and £20,000 each for his grandsons, Eustratios, and Antonio Mavrogordato; £500 each to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, and the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney; £500 to the Academy of his native island of Scio; £500 to the hospitals of the said island; £500 for repairing the metropolitan church of St. Victor, Scio; £200 to be distributed among the poor of the said island; and legacies to servants.

Cardinal Manning, in his Advent sermon, preached at the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, on Nov. 30, made a vigorous attack upon "Society" journalism, and "the plague of tongues" in the spirit of detraction which is abroad. The tendency to scandal-mongering and the encouragement given to it in society he described as almost universal, and he deplored it as one of the most distressing signs of the times, only equalled, if equalled, in its mischievousness by the spirit of Rationalism which he found supreme in the higher forms of modern journalism and literature.

In the action brought by Mrs. Weldon against Dr. Winslow, the jury on Nov. 29 returned a verdict for the defendant on one of the two libels, and for the plaintiff with nominal damages on the other libel; whilst in regard to the assault committed in the attempt to place Mrs. Weldon in a lunatic asylum, they considered that Dr. Winslow allowed himself to be unduly influenced by other motives than the interests of justice, and awarded the plaintiff £500 damages. Mr. Justice Denman gave judgment for the plaintiffs, damages £500 and 1s.; but, upon the application of Dr. Winslow, he stayed execution for a week. An attempt to applaud the verdict was sternly rebuked by the judge.

PARLIAMANTARY INTELLIGENCE.

India Furlough Rules.

In reply to Col. Milne Home, Mr. Cross said the question of the Indian furlough rules was under consideration. It was very important, and required careful inquiry in India.

The Fortifications at Aden.

Sir G. Balfour asked the Under-Secretary for India with reference to the proposed arrangements under which India was to pay half the cost of additional fortifications at Aden, whether, considering that beside the whole British trade with the far East that of the Australasian colonies was served by the maintenance of that outpost, these colonies would be invited to make some substantial contribution in mitigation of the proportion proposed to be placed on the Indian revenues. Mr. E. Stanhope : I have reason to believe that the Government of India is dissatisfied with the proportion of the cost of the additional fortifications at Aden which it will have to bear; and I think that my hon. and gallant friend will see that any question of inviting the colonies to contribute belongs to the Colonial Department.

Trade with Tibet.

Mr. Richard asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether the Government claimed the right, under existing treaties and conventions with the Government of China, for British merchandise to enter into Tibet; and whether the right to introduce opium was included in such claim.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice : The treaties and conventions between this country and China do not stipulate for the entrance of British merchandise into Tibet.

Afghan Frontier Commission.

Mr. Stanhope asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he could give the House any information as to the progress made by the Afghan Frontier Commission, and as to the steps which the Government had taken in consequence of the occupation by Russian troops of some positions on the frontier which were in the disputed territory.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett asked whether the Russians had lately occupied Pulikhatun, on the Perso-Afghan frontier, sixty miles beyond Sarakhs, and 160 miles nearer to India than Merv; where the British Boundary Commission now were; where the Russian Commissioner was at present; and whether the British Government accepted the occupation of Pulikhatun by the Czar's troops in breach of the engagements of the Russian Government.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice : The British Commissioner, according to the most recent information, was on his way to Panjdeh; but the work of the Commission cannot begin until the arrived of his Russian colleague, whose departure from St. Petersburg was delayed, so that he cannot arrive at Sarakhs—the meeting-place of the Commission—before the latter part of January. The British and Russian Governments are in communication with a view to defining a zone of territory within which the frontier line shall be traced, and her Majesty's Government have pressed for the withdrawal of any troops which have been advanced beyond Sarakhs pending the meeting of the Commission.

The Russians and Polikhatun.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett asked whether the Russians had lately occupied Pulikhaun, on the Perso-Afgan frontier, sixty miles beyond Sarakhs and 160 miles nearer to India than Merv, where the British Boundary Commission now were, and where the Russian Commissioner was at present : also whether the British Government accepted the occupation of Pulikhatun by the Czar's troops in breach of the engagements of the Russian Government.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice said he had already answered this question.

Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.

The report of the directors of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company for the half-year ended June 30 shows a total revenue of 688,384l., against 656,115l., the coaching traffic producing 183,000l., against 169,044l., and the goods traffic 495,102l., as compared with 477,039l. The total expenditure came to 230,634l., against 247,748l., there being a saving of fully 11,600l. under the head of maintenance of way, works, and stations, and an increase of 4,000l. in the carriage and waggon expenses. The balance of earnings was 448,750l., against 408,367l., and after providing for guaranteed interest of 3½ per cent. for the half-year, there is a balance credit to the company of 337,964l. At the contract exchange rate of 1s. 10d. the company had to receive 13,53,350 rs., and have drawn on Bombay for 13,35,000 rs., realising 105,604l. It is, therefore, proposed to pay, in addition to the guaranteed interest, a dividend of 1l. 7s. 6d per cent. The capital expenditure for the half-year was 67,833l., the total to June 30 being 7,950,419l., exclusive of stores and materials in hand or in transit to India, aggregating a further sum of 279,273l.

THE PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO THE NAVY.

Lord Northbrook in the House of Lords and Sir Thomas Brassey in the House of Commons made statements on Dec. 3, as to the additions which Ministers propose to make to the navy. The net effect of their lengthy speeches may be summarized as follows, the prices being taken from official returns as to cost of vessels of a similar class :—

Four new ironclads (three of which are in the regular programme for next year)	£2,710,000
Two torpedo rams, type of Polyphemus, at £250,000	500,000
Ten torpedo cruisers of the Scout class, at £66,000	660,000
Five belted cruisers of Mersey class, at £154,000	770,000
Thirty first-class torpedo boats, at £12,000	360,000
Total cost of new ships	£5,000,000
In addition to these the Government would ask for Armament : guns and torpedoes and Woolwich extension (£100,000)	£1,600,000
Defence of coaling stations	825,000
In addition to this	£2,425,000
The defence of military ports, such as Malta, Gibraltar, Portsmouth, &c., and the fortification of commercial ports will cost (although this was not stated publicly)	£2,000,000
Making a total new expenditure on the Imperial defence of	£9,425,000

Of this the Government only propose at present to sanction otherwise than on paper the construction of one ironclad, two torpedo rams of 3,000 tons, five belted cruisers of 5,000 tons, ten Scouts of 1,500 or 1,500 tons, and thirty first-class torpedo boats, which will cost £3,400,000 "beyond and in excess of the ordinary estimates for the year." In addition to this they take £1,600,000 for guns and £825,000 for coaling stations, making a total of £3,100,000 for the navy, and £2,425,000 for the army, or a total of £5,525,000—which, in some mysterious and unexplained way, is to be spread over five years. This, however, is absolutely irreconcilable with the following statement of Lord Northbrook, who, speaking of the new ships, said :—

> We intend to ask for tenders from shipbuilding contractors as soon as possible, as every one of these ships, excepting the torpedo boats, will take more than a year to build. My own impression is that an ironclad cannot be built in four years, but the four that are to be built ought to be completed within five years from the date when they were ordered. Some may perhaps be completed more rapidly. I have said that these ships will be obtained by contract. . . But one of the principal merits of this programme was that, by the very facts of the case, if they went to contractors these ships would be finished as soon as they could be; because in that case there were no delays. Once they had entered upon a contract they must go on, and it was impossible for any Government not to continue it. It must also be remembered that the smaller class of ships would be ready before the end of the five years. With regard to torpedo ships, speaking generally, they would be built by contract, and therefore would be ready as rapidly as possible."

Seagoing torpedo boats—thirty of which are, according to Lord Northbrook, to be built by contract at once as rapidly as possible, for Sir Thomas Brassey was quite at variance with his chief when he made the incredible statement that only ten are to be built next year—can be finished in twelve months. All the Scouts could be built in fifteen or eighteen months and the Merseys in less than two years. The Polyphemus type and the first-class ironclad may need three years for their completion. The scheme for the coaling stations published in the last official papers provided for their fortification in three years. If fortified they will want their guns at the same time. The whole of the £3,100,000 asked for the navy, it Lord Northbrook keeps his word, will be spent before the end of three years, and half of it will go next year.

The following are the official descriptions of the new craft :—

Ironclad.—A little over 10,000 tons, of the same class as the Conqueror, armoured with 18 in. of armour on the side; one turret with two 110-ton guns, she will have an 18-ton rear-firing gun and 12-6 in. guns in her battery. This battery will be protected by steel 3 in. thick, with a backing. Speed, 15½ knots.

Torpedo Rams.—Two of about 3,000 tons displacement, rather longer and wider than, but otherwise identical with, the Polyphemus, in under-water arrangements, except that there will be no torpedo discharge through the ram itself. They will have a small gun armament; the estimated speed is 17½ knots; the coal supply is equal to 1,000 knots at full speed and 6,400 knots at 10 knots.

Torpedo Cruisers.—Ten modified Scouts, almost identical with the two now building : they will differ from them in having the gun armament more fully developed and the torpedo armament reduced. They will be armed with six 4-ton guns, and as they will have good coal endurance they will, though only jury rigged, perform service as cruisers in time of peace and as fast torpedo auxiliaries in war. The estimated speed is 16 knots; the coal supply is equal to 1,620 knots at full speed and 7,000 knots at 10 knots; cost, £80,000 for hull and engines.

Torpedo Boats.—30 first-class sea-going torpedo boats, 120 tons each.

Belted Cruisers.—5 belted cruisers of the Mersey class, of about 5,000 tons displacement and 3,000 tons weight of hull, including armour. The total weight of armour is 1,000 tons. Her guns will be two of 18 tons and 12 of 4 tons, with numerous machine guns; the estimated speed is 17 knots; the complement will be 350; the coal supply will be sufficient for 2,000 knots at full speed and 8,000 knots at the reduced cruising speed of 10 knots.

As to the defence of military ports and commercial ports, Lord Northbrook said :—

> "There are two other most important questions intimately connected with the naval strength of the country, which are now under the consideration of her Majesty's Government, and to which, I think, sufficient attention has not as yet been directed. One is the defence of the commercial harbours of this country, a report on which is now under the consideration of the several departments concerned, and of her Majesty's Government. The other important question is whether it is not necessary, in consequence of the increased power of guns of late years, to make some alteration and improvement in the seaward defences of our great military ports at home and abroad—I mean such ports as Portsmouth, Plymouth, Malta, and Gibraltar. That subject has also been under the consideration of my noble friend the Secretary of State for War, and it is probable that he may have proposals to bring before her Majesty's Government."

In the discussion that followed Lord Carnarvon said he was of opinion that it did not go far enough or rapidly enough.

In the Lower House, Mr. W. H. Smith remarked that everything proposed by the Admiralty was to be postponed until next year, and nothing was to be done at once. Sir D. Currie maintained that we were quite unable to cope with any combination of foreign Powers, and were deficient in ships, guns, and men. Sir John Hay thought that at least twenty-six new ironclads were required, and that thirteen ought to be constructed at once. Sir E. J. Reed, while expressing satisfaction at the proposals of the Government so far as they went, condemned them as inadequate.

EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN.

The Home papers bring no fresh news from General Gordon. The Governor of Dongola, however, has received a report that the Mahdi is dead, and that his army is rapidly dissolving, but this news has not been confirmed.

General Orders by Lord Wolseley.

Lord Wolseley has offered a prize of £100 to the battalion which shall make the best passage from Sarras to Debbeh. This stimulant to redoubled exertion is promised simultaneously with the issue of the following general order :—

> To the Sailors, Soldiers, and Marines of the Nile Expedition.—The relief of General Gordon and his garrison, so long besieged in Khartoum, is the glorious mission which the Queen has entrusted to us. It is an enterprise that will stir the heart of every soldier and sailor fortunate enough to have been selected to share in it; and the very magnitude of its difficulty only stimulates us to increased exertions. We are all proud of General Gordon and his gallant and self-sacrificing defence of Khartoum, which has added, if possible, to his already high reputation. He cannot hold out many months longer, and he now calls upon us to save his garrison. His heroism and his patriotism are household words wherever our language is spoken; and not only has his safety become a matter of national importance, but the knowledge that our brave comrade needs help urges us to push forward with redoubled energy. Neither he nor his garrison can be allowed to meet the sad fate which befell his gallant companion in arms, Conolel Stewart, who, when endeavouring to carry out an enterprise of unusual danger and difficulty, was treacherously murdered by his captors. We can—and with God's help will—save General Gordon from such a death. The labour of working up this river is immense, and to bear it unconplainingly demands the highest soldierlike qualities—that contempt for danger and that determination to overcome difficulty which in previous campaigns have so distinguished all ranks of her Majesty's army and navy. The physical obstacles that impede our rapid progress are considerable; but who cares for them when it is remembered that General Gordon and his garrison are in danger! Under God their safety is now in our hands, and, come what may, we must save them. It is needless to say more to British soldiers and sailors.

The Navigation of the Mile.

(Signed) Wolseley.

The difficulties of the expedition are increasing daily. Telegraphing from Dal the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says :—

The Nile still continues falling about six inches daily. The difficulties attending the advance of the flotilla hourly become greater, and a point will soon be reached at which it will be found extremely difficult to make further headway this season. The cataracts keep increasing in number and are getting more dangerous. At the same time the gates are shifting further from the shore, making it necessary to use longer towlines. Through the greater swaying of boats thus superintended more of these have been coming to grief. Although at Gemai and Sarras, on the 25th of November, there were nearly 200 whalers, and the headquarters of the Black Watch, as well as some companies of other regiments, were waiting at Halfa to go forward, they were unable to move on account of there being no voyageurs to pilot the boats. Five days later the Canadians, who had gone with stores to Dal, began returning with their boats shooting the cataracts and making the return trip to Sarras within two days. On my way up, in a little low boat, I have passed boats with men and stores belonging to the Essex, Duke of Cornwall, and Black Watch regiments, with drafts for the South Staffordshire Regiment strung out along the river. Their average rate of progress is not over four miles a day. In the stretch of broken water extending from Sarras to Dal the boats move in groups of from seven to ten, in order to be enabled to help one another in towing past the rapids. I regret to say that but few boats get to Dal without having to be hauled up on the bank for repairs. Some have to be tinkered up daily. The whalers, in my opinion, will soon have to be unloaded and portaged at Dal.

The Tribes Gathering.

There have been for some time rumours of a gathering of the tribes beyond Merawee, with the intention of opposing the British advance. These rumours gain strength and consistency, and it is now reported that the spot where the assemblage is taking place is a day and a half's march beyond Merawee. It is said that the tribes are under the leadership of a doucter of Mahmoud, on the Mahdi's leaders, who was killed in the late battle with the troops of the Mahdi. The Arabs near Suakim have been showing renewed activity. They have been firing sporadically on the town, and on a redoubt at the end of the railway works, which is held by 150 marines. They have a wholesome fear, however, of British shells, and it does not appear that their shots do much harm.

Egyptian Finances.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* gives the following as the substance of the proposals of her Majesty's Government for the reorganization of the finances of Egypt :—

(1) The interest at 3½ per cent. on the £5,000,000 constituting the contemplated loan guaranteed by England; the revenues of the Domains and the Daira being assigned to meet it, and being up to the requisite amount paid into the Bank of England. (2) The Privileged Debt, with the Domain Debt added, as also a loan of £4,000,000 for the Alexandria indemnities, which will be issued at 110, and like the Privileged and Domain Debts will bear 5 per cent. interest, without reduction. (3) The Unified Debt augmented by the Daira Debt, and the interest reduced 3½ per cent. (4) The interest on the Suez Canal shares reduced from 5 to 4½ per cent. (5) The cost of administration amounting to £5,000,000, including £120,000 for the surplus of the annual cost of military occupation. (6) The residue divided *pro rata*, to compensate the reduction of ½ per cent. on the Unified and to complete the cost of military occupation beyond the £120,000 stipulated by England. Lastly, the proposals comprise a stricter financial control, a prohibition for the Egyptian Government to borrow beyond £1,000,000, and even this subject to the control of England; and the substitution of a cheaper and more homogeneous management for the mixed International management of the Domains Daira, and railways.

The action arising out of the suspension of the Law of Liquidation brought against the Egyptian Government [illegible] of the first sitting of the Conference contains the text of the paper read by the British Ambassador in replying to the opening address of Prince Bismarck. In this paper Sir Edward Malet, referring to the question of the Niger, says :—

> Her Majesty's Government is convinced that the navigation of the Congo must be regulated by an International Commission, which it has moreover on several occasions [illegible] the creation. I am authorized to give its cordial [illegible] a similar Commission, reserving the examination and approbation of its constitution. The [illegible] of the Niger is entirely different. The establishment of a Commission for that river is regarded [illegible] as impracticable. The river over a large part of its course is insufficiently explored; but we know that it is divided geographically into three sections, the upper of which has no communication with the lower, which in approaching towards the sea disperses in a series of channels. The commerce of the interior is found for the most part in the hands of the coast tribes, who constitute themselves intermediaries, and who, having a lively regard for their interests, are difficult to manage and control. Since the discovery of the channels in 1830 by the Brothers Lander, assisted by the English Government, the exploration of the river has been the work of the same Government, which has furnished the means for such exploration at various times. In consequence, commerce has owed its development almost exclusively to British enterpris. It is at present entirely in British hands, and the most important tribes, after having looked upon the agents so that country through long years as their protectors and advisers, have now, in compliance with their urgent and repeated requests, been officially placed under the protection of great Britain. This situation imperatively leads to a difference in the application of the principles laid down at the Congress of Vienna. The line of the coast and the lower course of the river are sufficiently under control to enable the Government of her Britannic Majesty to regulate the navigation while holding itself bound to the principle of free navigation by a formal declaration. If the Conference decide to extend the principles of the Congress of Vienna to other rivers, I shall permit myself to suggest that mode of application as in the case of the Niger, be taken into consideration separately after a study of the individual conditions of each of these rivers in the order in which they will come to be discussed.
>
> The following important declaration was made by Sir Edward Malet, on the part of England, in the sitting of the Conference Dec. 2 with respect to the Niger, accompanied by an historical resume.
>
> Great Britain engages that the navigation of the Niger and its affluents in every part which shall be under her sovereignty of protectorate shall be free without any differential treatment whatsoever to the ship and merchants of all nations on the same footing as British ships.—She engages herself to impose no tax or duty on the goods which may be on board of these ships. The rules which she will establish for the safety and control of the navigation will be framed in a manner to facilitate as much as possible the circulation of merchant ships. It is understood that nothing in engagements so taken should be interpreted as preventing or causing to prevent Great Britain from making whatsoever rules of navigation as would not be foreign to

[redacted] these merchants
[redacted] hich are or will be
[redacted] ch precedes.

[redacted]TIVES IN NEW [redacted]LA.

[redacted]*ier and Australasian* [redacted]ars of some startling [redacted] brought against the [redacted]ration of New Guinea [redacted]*e Age* newspaper. The [redacted] a Sydney newspaper by [redacted]mas Kerry, who served in [redacted]rry [redacted]ated that about four p.m. [redacted]nday, while sailing down one of [redacted]re attacked by natives, who ad- [redacted] vessel in 25 large war canoes. [redacted]e largest Kerry ever saw, and [redacted]d fully 1,200 men. As they came [redacted]tion schooner the savages sang [redacted]shed spears, bows, and arrows, [redacted]cycles. The schooner ran aground. [redacted]g up a running fire. The fight- [redacted]l seven o'clock, when the savages [redacted]quently resumed the attack. [redacted]e explorers became so serious [redacted]d upon a desperate experiment. [redacted]est was emptied and [redacted] half filled [redacted]nd dynamite. Two fuses were [redacted] with powder and lighted, [redacted] the improvised [redacted] was [redacted]own among the savages. The result [redacted]errific. Two or three canoes were blown [redacted] the air, and from 90 to 100 men must have perished. As the natives still threatened them, the explorers decided that their only chance of safety was to abandon the schooner. The anchor was therefore [redacted]raped, and the explorers got into a small boat, taking with them a little dry oatmeal, the firearms, and plenty of ammunition. At midnight the sail and helm were [redacted]hand, with the object of sending her up the river, and so deceiving the savages. The explorers landed safely, and started to march for the coast. Towards the end of May they were again attacked, but after the white men had succeeded in killing 400 natives, the remainder ran away. The exploring party sustained no casualties; with the exception of a spear wound in the foot received by Kerry. The *Anglo-New Zealander* says that in the accounts of the expedition published in the *Age*, nothing is said of the terrible loss of life described by Kerry. The Central News has authority for stating that the attention of the Colonial Office has been called to the matter, and that it will probably be mentioned in Parliament before the adjournment.

THE PARIS TRAGEDY.

An extraordinary scene took placeat the Palais de Justice early on Sunday morning Nov. 30. Mdme. Clovis Hugues was joined at the prison of St Lazare by her husband, and both were taken in a cab to the scene of the encounter, where the Public Prosecutor, the Juge d'Instruction, and the police authorities were in attendance. The correspondent of the *Standard* says:—

The object of this ceremony was to re-enact the scene of the shooting in order to make the prosecution clearly understand where the prisoner and the victim were placed when the pistol-shots were fired. Mdme. Hugues was perfectly calm and collected, and went through this judicial rehearsal with the utmost composure. Having occupied the spot on which she stood near her husband on leaving the court, she said, "That man passed close to us—his attitude was arrogant, and he seemed to mock us by the play of his features. I lost my self-possession and fired at him a first shot from my revolver. He turned round and lottered away, not in a straight line, but making a course. I went after him, hunted him down, and drove him up close to the wall, facing us, firing all the time. He then moved towards the middle of the gallery, trying to get out of the way of my shots." While Mdme. Hugues was enacting the scene she thus described the architects present marked on a plan the relative positions of the prisoner and Morin. Mdme. Hugues, then proceeded: I shall not disguise the fact that I intended to kill this wretch, who for two years had gone on persecuting and trying to dishonour me." Mdme. Hugues at this stage seemed to feel some slight emotion and looked round for a chair, which was brought her by one of the attendants but she declined to use it, and was taken back to prison.

The victim still lies in a hopeless state. The operation of trepanning was performed upon him on Saturday. No bullet was found in his skull; but a number of bone-splinters were extracted, and the surgeons were able to trace the bullet that had lodged behind his shoulder-blade. Another remained in his neck, which the doctors were afraid of touching. They think that the missing bullet must be lodged in his brain, and do not regard it as probable that he will survive.

AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S annual Message was presented to Congress on its assembling at Washington on Dec. 1. It remarks that the foreign relations of the United States continue to be amicable. The hostilities between France and China were embarrassing to their relations in the East. The recent purchase by the United States of the large trading fleet heretofore under the Chinese flag had considerably enhanced the commercial importance of the United States in Eastern waters. The message proposes to open negotiations for a single extradition convention embracing all Germany, and recommends that the scope of the neutrality laws should be enlarged so as to cover the patent acts of hostility committee in America against friendly nations. It states that modern ingenuity supplies the means to organize hostilities without open resort to armed vessels or filibusters, but that there is no reason why any preparations in America for the commission of criminal acts should not be alike punishable, whether intended to be committed in America or in a foreign country with which the United States is at peace. The message again recommends the abolition of the excise tax except opon distilled spirits, and points out that the revenue would still not only suffice to meet a reasonable expenditure, but would afford a surplus sufficient to permit an advisable tariff reduction. The message concurs with Mr. M'Culloch, touching the question of shipping and the appointment of a Commission in consider the means of increasing the foreign trade. It urges the restoration of the navy and the adoption of measures for the suppression of polygamy. It concludes by recommending the granting of a pension to General Grant.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Florilline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Florilline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to, contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE of remaining stock-in-trade of Millinery, Drapery, Boots and Shoes, Silk Umbrellas, Cupboards, &c, &c. Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq. Official Assignee H. C. and Assignee for the estate and effects of Mahomed Dossal, an adjudgee insolvent, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 26th inst. at 1 p.m., the whole of the remaining stock at the said insolvent's shop and godown at Jumkuria Masjid.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 24th December, 1884.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On FRIDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods twist, &c.—

Household furniture of a gentleman, consisting of tables, press, chairs, &c.
4 bales grey dhoties.
3 cases white muslin.
2 " coloured Spanish stripes.
3 bales grey shirtings.
6 bales Turkey red twist.
12 cases Scotch whisky.
35 cases quarts beer.
55 " pints beer.
An invoice of fragrant perfumery by Price and Co., consisting of violet and millefleur powder, golden oil, balm of Colombia, vegetable extract, hair dye, marking ink, fruit soap, fountain perfume, odonto, oil of Persia, &c.

On account of the underwriters and by orders of the French Consul, part of case FMB—93 6, 509. Few damaged leather bags and toys.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 24th December, 1884.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of rival, patent corrugated, imperial and overland trunks, bonnet and hat boxes, &c.

Also the remaining cases of Price and Co's perfumery consisting of jockey club, rose, geranium, wood violet, rondelatia, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.
1 handsome strong mail phaeton.
1 handsome fast-trotting grey arab horse.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE OF FURNITURE, &c. AT No. 20, KALBADEVI-ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd prox. at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the surplus stock, consisting of glassware, best plated ware, 6 to 36 light hanging chandeliers, 1 to 6 light wall chandeliers, handsome large pier glasses in gilt frames, with handsome marble top gilt table, a handsome English 8-day clock, handsome Parian and marble figures, handsome China and Japanese jars, rich embroidery cushions, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, fancy wall brackets, handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest fashion, &c., &c., the property of Messrs. Jamsetjee Nowrojee, Cabinet-maker, and Khakee Pudumsey.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 10th prox., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, Foreman's Bungalow, near the G. I. P. Railway Work-shops, the valuable and handsome black-wood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany piano by "John Broadwood and Sons," first-rate pictures, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of J. Hartley, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 24th December, 1884.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

The sale of property in New Line-street advertised to be held to-day, is POSTPONED until further notice.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT PARELL NEAR WAGESHREE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Rustomjee Ruttonjee Bookbinder and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Dadabhoy Eduljee Mistry,

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Fazandaree ground, containing by admeasurement 263 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage standing thereon, situate on the Golanji-road near Wageshree at Parell, assessed by the Collietor of Assessment under No. 85 and bounded on the east by the temple of Chankadevi, on the west by the Village Dhurumsala, on the north by the said Golanji Hill road, and on the south by the hill of Nowrojee Wadia.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Fazundaree ground formerly belonging to Dhunajee Bhanjee and now to Purushram Muccoondjee, containing by admeasurement 45 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage built thereon, situate in the village of Parell, assessed by by the Collector of Assessment under No. 218 and bounded on the east north and south by the vacant ground of Dadajee Dewjee and on the west by the property of Hyder Rasubally.

For futher particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

Safe of Grain Sweepings, Old Wood, Iron, &c, at the Prince's Dock.

Under instructions from the Prince's Dock, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at 2 p.m.

A quantity of grain sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

SALE OF TEAK SQUARES, BOARDS, AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder—

On account and at the risk of Ramdas Kandas—
A V—About 50½ tons teak squares
A V— 8½ " " boards
A V— 24 " scantlings

On account and at the risk of Jumnadas Damodhur—
A V in a monogram—1-19 about 41½ tons teak squares.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, near Hancock bridge, the remaining valuable furniture, &c., of the Hope Hall Family Hotel, removed to the Fort on account of the lease having expired consisting of carved, plain, blackwood and teakwood furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, a mahogany slate billiard table by Thurston with balls cue-, and lamp complete 1 and 2 light hanging and wall argand lamps, pictures, &c., &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—on account and at the risk of Abdool Hoosein Keekabhoy.

Y B ex 12'16—3 cases colored paper.

By order of Hajee Essak Soob and Sons and on account and at the risk of Shamjee Ghella—

N R—10599 75—1 case 240 pints bordered prints.
75—1 " 59 " " "
10745—91, 93, 98—3 cases prints.

On account of the concerned—
1 case serge.

SALE OF TURKEY RED GOODS.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms without reserve—

5 cases T. Red Cambrics 21 in. 28 yds.
5 " " Shirting 39 " 40 "
5 " " " 44 " " "
5 " " " 39 " " "

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 168, Grant-road, opposite the upline platform of the railway station, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome Japanese and China flower-vases, rich table ornaments, handsome telegraphs, table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of the late Edmond Borel, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 3rd January, at 1 p.m., at Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, close to the Duftur Ashkara Press, the valuable and handsome french polished, carved, and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, large size pier glasses in gilt frames, rich table ornaments, superior China flower vases and jars, &c., &c., of which full particulars will be given hereafter.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On a date to be hereafter fixed Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas' Metal Mart the valuable stock-in-trade of Mr. Somjee Parpia, clearing his shop, consisting of carved and plain frenchpolished blackwood and teakwood and English-made mahogany and walnutwood household furniture, best electroplated ware by Elkington and other makers, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, rich cut glassware of various patterns, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 light hanging argand lamps by Tucker and other makers, kerosine-oil hanging and table lamps, 4, 5 and 7 light glass-steun candelabras, rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases and pots, rolls of superior Brussels and velvet carpets handsome pier glasses in gilt frames, sets of English-made plated mounted single and double harness, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 24th December, 1884.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM-COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool England.

NOW READY.
THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Fort.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality, as I very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price, Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co's SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKIES.

WE guarantee our WHISKIES to be distilled from MALT ONLY. They are PURE, MILD, and AGREEABLE, and entirely Free from Essential Oils and other impurities—too often found in Common Raw Grain Spirits of inferior quality.

"Fine Highland Malt," Rs. 24
"Superior old Blend," Rs. 27
"Blair Athol," 10 years old, Rs. 34 per dozen
Irish "Well-matured," Rs. 24.
" Finest Old, " 27.
"CONNAUGHT," 10 YEARS OLD. Rs. 34 per dozen.

Less 12½ per cent., 2 As. in the rupee, for Cash with Order

"Caledonia Blend," Rs. 18 per dozen, net Cash.

A. Ferguson and Co.'s "Breadalbane," Rs. 20 per dozen, net Cash.

Detailed Price List of GOGNACS, CLARETS SHERRIES, HOCKS, and CHAMPAGNES &c., on application.

MILITARY-SQUARE, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per 1 dos quarts.	Per 2 dos. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Italian Champagne	Rs. 24 0	Rs. ...
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	" ...
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 55 0	" 56 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	" 48 0	" ...
Dry Klite	" 48 0	" 50 0
First Quality Dry	" 40 0	" 42 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	" 37 0	" 39 0
Goldlack, extra	" 42 0	" 44 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. ...	Rs. 19 0
Deidesheimer	" 17 0	" 20 0
Geisenheimer	" ...	" 21 0
Leibfraumilch	" 16 0	" 22 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	" 19 0	" 24 0
Rudesheimer	" 24 0	" ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	" 29 0	" 32 0
Steinberger	" 29 0	" 32 0
Scharzhofberger	" 32 0	" 36 0
Johannisberger	" 36 0	" 39 0
FRENCH WHITEWINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 19	...
From Messrs. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauterne	" 22 0	...
CLARETS.		
From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX		
Chateau de Fraute	Rs. 16 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Leoville	" 20 0	...
Chateau Lalitte	" 24 0	...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 15 0	...
Cru de Barreyre	" 19	...
Chateau La Dagcroe	" 24	...
From Messrs. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. ...
St. Estephe	" 13 0	" 17-0
Haut Canon	" 14 0	" 19 0
Margaux	" ...	" ...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 18 0	...
Chateau Romer	" 17 0	...
BRANDY		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 22 0	...
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann	" 25 0	...
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules, A. L. Boiteau & Co.	" 30 0	...
Charles Letvoire very old Brandy***	" 36 0	...
BURGUNDY.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC		
olnay	Rs. 22 0	...
hamberlin	" 23 0	...
WHISKY.		
Bon Accord	Rs. 22	...
Finest Old Scotch Whisky	" 22 0	...
Thistle Blend Whisky***	" 25 0	...

BEER.	Per dos. pints.	
St. Paull	Rs. 3 8	Rs. 4 4
Pilsener Beer	" 6 0	" 6 0
Lagerbier	" 5 0	" ...
Kaiser Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Export Beer	" 5 8	" ...
Romford Light Bitter Beer	" 6 0	" 4 8
India Pale Ale	" 5 0	" 3 0

SUNDRIES.	Per dos. quarts.	Per dos. pints.
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	Rs. 36 0	Rs. ...
Finest Kummel	" 30 0	" ...
Italian Vermouth	" 18 0	" ...
Do. do. Superior	" 20 0	" ...
Do. do. Finest	" 21 0	" ...
Rosi Italian Oil, (Flutes)	" ...	" 6 0
Do. do. Pints	" ...	" 6 0
Aromatic Magon bitters	" 14 0	" ...
Fortuna Caloric Punsch	" 15 0	" ...
Cherry Cordial	" 15 0	" ...

	Per Doz.
Fortuna Taffel Akvavi	Rs. 18 0
Fortuna Koruman Brsudevin	" 18 0
Finest Copenhagen Kummel	" 20 0
Old St. Croix Rum	" 20 0
Finest St. Croix Rum	" 21 0
Swiss condensed milk, in bottles	" 22 0
Do. do. do. " tins, First Swiss Brand	" 4 0
Do. do. do. " Baby	" 5 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.	Nett Cash.
Danish Butter, finest per 1 lb. tin	1 3	
Do. do. per 1 lb. tin	0 10½	
Do. Prime Preserved per 1 lb. tin	1	
Do. do. per 2 lb. tin	2 4	

From L. GRADLER AND HARTWIG, GOTHA.

Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled per large tin	Per small tin	
Liver Sausage) Rs.	1 5 Rs. 0	13
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausage)	" 1 6 " 0	12
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	" 1 6 " 0	12
Asparagus	" 1 6 " 0	12
Cut Asparagus in Water	" 1 6 " 0	12
White Pickled Cabbage	" 1 0 " 0	10
Red do. do.	" 1 4 " 0	12
Young French Beans in Water	" 0 12 " 0	7
Cellery	" 0 14 " 0	14

From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

			Nett Cash.
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1	8
Cellery	" 0 14	" 0	10
French Beans	" 0 14	" ...	
Cut French Beans	" 0 8	" ...	
Small Sausages	" 1 6	" ...	

TERMS.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executions.

Quotation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments for supplies of wine, &c. (Preserved Provisions excepted) carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, 1st December 1884.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited.

SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

BASCH & PARDOWITZ.

NEW GOODS, JUST ARRIVED,

THE CHEAPEST FIRM IN BOMBAY.

GENT'S READY-MADE CLOTHES of all kinds and style, very cheap.

Frocks, Dressing Suits, and every requisite for Gentlemen, Shoes, Boots, Hats, Shirts, Umbrellas, Stocking, Professor Ager's wearing apparel, consisting of Banians and Panjamas, little dressers for Girl.

We always get twice a month fresh goods, and we will thank the ladies and gentlemen of Bombay to give us a call.

BASCH AND PARDOWITZ,
PROPRIETORS.

NOTICES.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. sold at all Chemists, in bottles.

MAP OF CHINA
AND
SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.
Size, 36 nches × 30 inches.
Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.
COLOURED.
Price, Re. 1; postage, one anna.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Rampart Row.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ¼-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON, ENGLAND.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-street, London;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON an I Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE, Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.
AGENTS IN RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY* the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There isno reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Adertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertiser may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay,	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
Bator.	Bhosawul	Satara	wapki
Munjid "	Junction*†	Shapura	Akola
Byculla	Sowda	Mirgani (for	Boregaum
Chinchpogoly	Nimbornah	Mardin	Katipurna
Parel Station	Raver	Rocks)	Moortizapoor
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Mohona
Sion	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Koorna
Coorla	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Budnaira*
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Malker
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narel	Chandoor
Tannah"	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Damergaur
Ceewa	Khundwa*†	Kurjut*†	Poolgaum
wallian Junction*†	Jawar	Padeadari	Dygaum
Titwalla	Beora	Khandalla	Wurdah†
Khadawali	Singaji	Lanowlee*	Pownar
Wassind	Harsud	Karli	Sindee
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Boree
Atgaum	Bheringee	Tulligaun	Kapri
Khurdee	Hurda*	Salaivadi	Selgaon
Kussarah*	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Jehwoor
Egutpoorah*	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Keim
Ghotee	Sewnee	Poona*†¶	Barsee
Bailgaum	Dharam	Loenee	Marhee
wedalee B.	Khundi	Gorooles	Unger
Siding	Dularia	Yeoat	Mohi
Nassick Rd*	Barsee for	Khedrgaum	Peck
Khairwadee	Hoshengabad	Patus	Sho
Nipbar	Rampur	Dhondt	Wa
Lassulgaum	Bagrs	Borebail	K.
Munmar	Semr	Decksal and	Do
Nandgaum*	Sohagpore*¶	Bheegwan	Goo
Naidongree	Paparia (for	Kartrus	Goo
Chalisgaum	Pachmari)	Poomulwaree	Shah
Kuigaum	Bankeri	Warrengaum	Wad
Babal	Gadawara	Nargaum	Nulw
Galna	Bohanee	Khankeer	Yedag
Pachora	Kurell (for	Mulkapoor	Sydapor
Mrjee	Saugor)	Biawa Bridge	Rosed
Mussawud	Nursingpore	Nandoora	Kistna
Sisowlee	Kuruk Bail	Jullunt	Chicksag
Julgaum		Sheagaum*	Raichore

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE

ciaka	Boisur	Keem	Th aara
Church Gate	Wangaum	Palace	Pall
Street	Danoo Road	Unclesur	Byrehavi
Mazine Line	Goolwod	Brosch*	Nariad Jbad
Churney Rd.	Wewjee	Churmargaum	Mehmooda-
Grant Road	Sunjan	Pallei	Bara'ree
Mahaluxmee	Bhoolar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†
Parell	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmutte
Dadur	Godwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Mahim	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Bandora	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charoise
Andaree	Dongree	Etole	Jackwara
Goregaum	Boolesemora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Berewlee (Dysur)	Ugmulsar	Baiwa	Jhond
Bhyndar	Nowsaree	Wasaud	Patree
Bassein Road	Murolee	Nowley	Kharraghora
Veraur	Bulsheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Sopalla	Burairy	Bhalej	Lillspore Rd
Palghur	Amrolee	Gomrei	Luctoran
	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 10 minutes for Dinner. *40 minute for Dinner.

NOTICIES.

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